

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

MECHANISM—NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.

WE have ventured to come to the conclusion that Christianity will live—that the springs of its vitality are in itself—and that its perpetuity, as an agent to renovate and bless the world, is secured by laws which man, whether in his individual or associated capacity, can neither contravene nor control. If we have not attempted formally to prove this—if we have ridden to this goal upon the back of general inferences only, and analogical reasonings, we imagine that, in this case, apology may be safely dispensed with. Were we dealing with sceptics, more convincing evidence might be tendered. But, in the present instance, all parties admit the truth of Christianity—all concur in regarding it as a divine revelation—all are forward to acknowledge the momentous bearing which it has upon human interests—and, accordingly, none can consistently believe its continuance or progression to be dependent upon mere casualty, or upon the caprice of man's will. Were further evidence needed, it might be produced in abundance—aye! "confirmation strong as holy writ"—for surely the ample and decided declarations, on this head, of the Founder of the church, may be held to place it beyond the reach of controversy. Upon this conclusion, therefore, we make bold to plant our foot; and from this position we propose to advance to a survey of the power, the sufficiency, and the beauty of the voluntary principle.

Let the reader, then, observe that we have life to start with—elements of vitality which man cannot destroy—principles, whose continued energy is guaranteed by irreversible laws. This is the spirit for which we are to find a becoming body—an external system of institutions which shall put it in contact with the visible world, and through the medium of which its native force may be brought to bear most efficiently upon society at large. Voluntaryism professes to be a system growing out of that life, sustained by it, dependent upon it—the mere concretion, if we may use the expression, of such spiritual vitality as may happen to exist—the material fibre formed out of the sap which quickens it; and, as it forms, becoming the conduit through which life may rise and flow, and embody itself in ever fresh formations, until Christianity matures into a perfect tree, whose leaves of healing all nations may apply.

It may be necessary to survey this system somewhat more closely, that we may become cognisant of its characteristic features. We say that it has life in itself, and that it grows out of the very life which it embodies. The following illustration may, perhaps, place our meaning in a clearer light. Compare the elephant with the steam engine—both of them frame-works of mechanism capable of being applied to overcome a certain amount of physical resistance. The moving power of the one is *ab intra*—that of the other, is *ab extra*. In the first, every bone, muscle, joint and integument is vital; grows with, acts by means of, and may be looked upon as the material representative of, the mysterious and hidden principle of life within. In the last, the structure is entirely artificial—exquisitely planned, it may be, but not self-acting; between the several parts of which, and the force which puts it into motion, there is no necessary and connatural relationship. This acts from the impulses of its own nature—that, from the application to it of extraneous power. The former expands as the life within it becomes more vigorous—the latter is wholly incapable of growth. The animal throws energy, at will, into this or the other muscle, as circumstances may demand. The engine has no such self-regulating and self-adjusting capabilities. The wear and tear of the one, and the occasional injuries it may receive, are repaired by a natural process, established and kept in action by the Author of its being. Those of the other can only be remedied by calling in extrinsic aid—and must be set to rights by the handicraft of the iron master and the smith. The one can move from spot to spot, and bring his tremendous powers to bear in any given direction—the other is a fixture; and as it cannot be removed to its work, its work, of course, must be brought to it. Such is the difference between mechanism, created by a moving power, and mechanism created for it.

Now, the voluntary system is Christianity working by means of mechanism which itself creates, vitalises, adapts, expands, repairs, and reproduces—the compulsory system is machinery constructed by extraneous contrivance, into which Christianity has to be introduced, and which it is designed to work. And it is to mark this important distinction between the two systems that we have employed the foregoing illustration. The idea we wish to impress upon the minds of our readers is this—that the apparatus of means which grows out of religion, which is the natural and visible embodiment of religion, which is sustained only by its presence, and is put in motion by its energy, is and must be vastly superior in point of adaptation and efficiency, to any other apparatus, however sagaciously contrived, which is created by external authority, is sustained by force, and the uniform and continuous working of

which is made to be independent of the amount of religion which may, perchance, be applied to it.

Here, then, we catch a glimpse of the first rich tract of country over which we have to pass—Christianity sustaining and extending itself—putting out its energy in the formation of its own institutions—quickening and rendering them productive, exclusively by its own presence. The system has its peculiar advantages and beauties, well worthy of minuter notice. The mode in which it economises its own strength—the certainty with which it assimilates its institutions to itself, secures between it and them an identity of character—the permanency of the results which it works out—the universality of its scope—its capabilities of self-adjustment—the laws by which it gradually, but surely, works itself clear of human errors, repairs its own waste, and avails itself of the very follies of its own votaries—and its reproductive energy—these, the characteristics of its own being, the vital attributes of its very nature, may detain us both with pleasure and with profit for a short period. Of course we shall be unable to give more than a hasty glance at the topics thus indicated—for we have other work to do, and other beauties to explore. We have now got over, if we may so speak, the bare and beaten road—we have surmounted the first ridge—and we are about to descend into a fresh and fertile land. All that is merely introductory is behind us—and at our feet lies outstretched the far-famed VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE. Three cheers! and then—away!

ORDINATION OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

A LETTER, signed "Query," appears in our correspondence this week, upon the subject indicated by the title of this article. We are not sure that the columns of a newspaper are judiciously chosen for the discussion of such questions. On the other hand, we are not at all convinced that they are not. We shall, therefore, take the benefit of the doubt, and, according to the request of our correspondent, place on record, in very few words, our own opinion on the matter. Ordination, considered as an act whereby men become authorised to preach the gospel and administer the ordinances of Christianity, we regard as a figment of sacerdotal invention, received by dissenters at third hand, and in a very attenuated shape, from the church of Rome. If it be necessary to qualify a minister for the performance of any one of his functions, then the doctrine of apostolical succession is true; nor can we conceive how nonconformists, holding this opinion, can consistently repudiate this tenet of Puseyism. Ordination, considered simply as a service practised by dissenters, we take to be nothing more than a solemn avowal, in the presence of neighbouring churches, of the relationship entered into between a pastor and his flock; on which occasion they are invited to unite in invoking the blessing of the Head of the church upon the contracting parties. This invocation, however, supposes no communication of authority to the minister, nor does the presence of other churches render his relationship to his people, more valid or more binding. We have never been able to perceive the smallest propriety, nor to discover the slightest scriptural warrant, to restrict the administration of ordinances to recognised ministers. In our judgment, a church deprived of its pastor might, with the greatest propriety, avail itself for this purpose of the services of any one of its lay members, whom it might deem competent. Our students and home missionaries are, in every sense, so far as we can see, fit and proper persons to baptise and to preside at the Lord's Supper; and a custom which forbids them to do this, we take to be "more honoured in the breach than the observance." That they do not, is to us a clear proof that dissenters themselves have not yet worked their churches clear of the leaven of sacerdotal superstition. We are not unfriendly to order, but we think that order, when it involves the principle of ministerial and exclusive authority, is purchased at the sacrifice of truth. This is a simple statement of our views. We have no room to assign the reasons upon which they are founded, but believing them to be correct, we shall be glad to see them more extensively prevalent.

Mr John Johnson, carrier, of Thame, appeared before the magistrates last week, to show cause why he refused to pay 18s. 6d. church rate, to Messrs Badcock and Stone, churchwardens, the validity of such rate not having been questioned in any ecclesiastical court. Mr Johnson was attended by Mr Boykett of London, as his solicitor; Mr J. Hollier of Thame attending for the parish officers. A long discussion took place. The bench decided that the rate was not legally made, therefore the case was at an end. Mr Boykett asked if the prosecutors meant to go on with other cases? To this a negative reply was given. When the bench gave their decision that the rate was not legally made, there was a great noise in the chamber from thumping the floor and clapping of hands.

A church rate was asked for last week, in St Margaret's, Leicester, but the vestry very properly resolved, that before any rate was granted an estimate should be prepared. The wily vicar, in putting the

amendment, so altered the wording that the vestry would have been responsible for the expense of a survey, but the scheme was detected in time.—*Leicestershire Mercury*.

BOSTON.—A short time since, a visitor who had been inspecting the magnificent structure, Boston church, and had almost wearied himself in admiration of the architectural beauties by which he was surrounded fell into the following colloquy with the worthy female official, who acted as his conductor:—"This splendid pile of building must cost a considerable sum in order to keep it clean and in good repair." "Yes, sir; but, would you believe it, it is five years since there was any church rate!" "Why, how is that?" "Oh! the dissenters will not allow one." "Who then are these dissenters?" "Methodists, baptists, and independents—but the baptists are the worst." "Do you think they would not pay a voluntary subscription? They never, sure, would allow an ornament to the town like this to fall to ruin!" "Aye—but don't you see, sir," emphatically exclaimed Abigail, "our folks won't let them pay it willingly!" "Then you must be badly off between them?" "Yes, bad enough; but our folks are the worst, for they will neither pay themselves, nor let anybody else! Would you believe, sir, that I myself have to pay for the brushes and dusters!"—*Stamford Mercury*.

THE VICAR OF GEDNEY.—On Sunday morning last, the process of suspension was served upon the Rev. T. S. Escott, as he was going to church; and the same was on the church doors, for the edification of all who went to worship. This was the only "service" which took place at Gedney church on Sunday last.—*Stamford Mercury*.

THE CLERGY.—We learn from the *Morning Herald* that a number of the metropolitan clergy intend on Michaelmas day to resume a distinctive dress, in compliance with the 74th canon, and with ancient custom. The *Herald* adds—"The body of clergy to whom we have alluded, recommend a literal compliance with the canon, and intend wearing a canonical dress or cassock at ordinary times, superadding to it, both on all public solemnities and on every other dress occasion, the gown of their ministry or degree, the hood, the scarf, and out of doors the square cap."

The *Gazette du Simplon* asserts that instrumental music has been interdicted at Rome in all its churches; and that if, in future, permission for any such performance should be granted, it will be with the exception of certain instruments. It further states that an ordonnance has been issued for closing all the theatres on Sundays.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORDINATION OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR—Some congregational dissenters (not at all infected with sectarianism) are of opinion that ministers of Christ should be accredited as such by men—hence they approve of "ordination," yet mean by it no more than that the party "ordained" is known by the parties conducting the ordination not to be an unqualified and self-seeking intruder. With respect to such as have not been ordained, "and whom they do not know," they affirm nothing. So far, is there anything done more than seems right for the security of decency and order? If, however, they should object to the administration of baptism and the Lord's Supper, by known good men exercising the ministerial office, though not ordained, would they be consistent? Should not our students, home missionaries, and other known preachers of the gospel, though unordained, be admitted by them to be fit and proper persons to baptise and preside at the Lord's Supper? As one word is used to avoid circumlocution, so is not ordination used, when legitimately, for the sole purpose of setting forth at once what otherwise might require a course of years; viz., that the preacher is known by good witnesses to be worthy of public confidence? Your opinion on the matter would gratify, no doubt, all your readers, and not the least so,

Sept 19th, 1842.

QUERY.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ALMANACK.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR—As a member of the Union, and one who sympathises with your every movement in the cause of truth, permit me to make a suggestion which may be useful. Perhaps it has been already thought of, but I wish to submit the propriety of our having a "Complete Suffrage Almanack for 1843." It might contain statistics useful to the cause. It would probably sell largely, and would therefore be diffusive in its good effects. If the plan is cherished, I suppose it is not too soon to think about it.

T. A. P.

THE PROPER SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER VI.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR—Colonisation may possibly appear, to many, to be a great stumbling-block in their way to the desirable conclusion, that the administration of justice is the only duty of the state. We may anticipate the question—what would the colonies do without our governance and protection? I think facts will bear me out in replying—far better than they do with them.

The subject naturally ranges itself under three heads—the advantages to the mother country—the welfare of the emigrants—and the interests of the aborigines. First, then, the advantages to the mother country.

The records of ancient nations, have ever shown, that the riches of a community do not depend upon the acquirement of new territory—our own history bears ample testimony of the same character—and yet, our national conduct implies a prevailing belief to the contrary. The well-known case of the United States may be cited as an example. Whilst that country was a colony it was a burden to us; the expenses attending its government were far greater than the profits derived from it. Now that it is an independent kingdom, it has become a source of great gain; the mutual demand for produce has gone on increasing, until it is now said that its commerce is more important to us than that of all the rest of the world together. Canada stands to us in the same position that the United States once did; its distance from us is the same—its commercial advantages are greater—it has the benefit of increased civilisation—and yet it is believed that, like its prototype, it does not repay the expenses of its government. Hindostan may be pointed out as another instance; the statement of the East India company's profit and loss shows that, in this case also, the balance is against us; and that our enormous oriental possessions have been an injury instead of a benefit. Yet, in spite of these and many similar instances, it is still tacitly assumed that extensive colonial property is synonymous with wealth.

It is argued that, by monopolising the trade with the colonies, we obtain an extended market for our produce, and that this must needs be a great benefit. The position is very plausible, but it is no less fallacious. We monopolise their trade from one of two causes. Either we can supply the

articles at a lower rate than any other nation, or we oblige them to buy those articles from us, though they might obtain them for less elsewhere. If we can undersell other producers, it is plain that we should still exclusively supply the market, were the colonies independent. If we cannot undersell them, it may be made equally clear, that we are indirectly injuring ourselves to a greater extent than we are benefited by the monopoly. For, if the colonists take our manufactures, we must take their produce—they cannot pay us in money. Now the prices of the articles which they barter for our manufactures (the demand remaining constant as it must) are regulated by the cost of their production; and the cost of their production, other things being the same, depends upon the prices of the commodities which they have to purchase. If two parties agree to deal exclusively with each other, and one of them doubles his prices, it is clear that the other cannot continue to trade with him, unless he advances his terms in the same rate. So that by making the colonists pay an extra price for certain merchandise with which we supply them, we do but cause an equivalent increase in the price of the produce which they send in exchange, and thus entirely neutralise the supposed advantage. Nor is this all. "Each country," says McCulloch, "has some natural or acquired capabilities that enable her to carry on certain branches of industry, more advantageously than any one else. But the fact of a country being undersold in the markets of her colonies, shows conclusively, that instead of having any superiority, she labours under a disadvantage, as compared with others, in the production of the peculiar articles in demand in them. And, hence, in providing a forced market in the colonies, for articles that we should not otherwise be able to dispose of, we really engage a portion of the capital and labour of the country in a less advantageous channel than that into which it would naturally have flowed." That system only is beneficial to the world at large, and to each nation individually, under which every commodity is obtained with the least expenditure of time and labour. Were it otherwise, we might as well grow sugar and cotton in English hot-houses, and then flatter ourselves that we were deriving benefit from the encouragement of home-grown, instead of foreign produce!

We come then to the conclusion that, in this case as in every other, the country loses by this exclusive dealing. But who are the gainers? The monopolists. And who are the monopolists? The aristocracy. Into their pockets, in the shape of salaries for civil and military officers, dividends of profits, &c., has gone a large part of the enormous revenue of the East India Company. Into their pockets goes the great bulk of the extra four millions a-year which we pay for Jamaica sugar. Into their pockets has gone the large additional sum annually paid by the nation for coffee and other colonial articles, more than would have been paid but for the protection afforded to West India produce. The colonies, then, do but resolve themselves into another channel, through which the earnings of industry flow into the coffers of idleness. The rich owners of colonial property must have protection as well as their brethren, the landowners of England: the one their prohibition duties, the other their corn laws; and in both cases the people must be taxed to augment the wealth of their rulers.

Secondly—the welfare of the emigrants. In considering this part of the subject, the question may arise—has not every colonist a claim to protection from the mother country? Custom answers, "Yes." Reason says, "No." Viewed philosophically, a community is a body of men associated together for mutual defence. The members of that community are supposed to occupy a certain territory; and it may be fairly assumed, that the privileges conferred are only enjoyed by those residing within that territory. The nation cannot be expected to extend protection to its members wherever they may chance to wander. It cannot be called upon to defend the rights of a citizen in whatever corner of the earth he may choose to locate himself. The natural inference is, that when a man leaves such a community, he loses his membership—he forfeits his privileges—and he foregoes all claim to protection. It is presumed that he duly considers, on the one hand, the advantages to be derived by his contemplated emigration; and, on the other, the evils attendant upon the loss of citizenship; and that the prospective advantages of a change have the preponderance.

And now, let us ask ourselves in return, to what extent the admission of this claim has in time past been an advantage to the emigrant. Let us inquire how far the history of our colonies bears evidence of the benefits of the proffered protection. In the declaration of American independence, we have a candid expression of the experience of the colonists on this point; and the document may be referred to as containing a good abstract of the effect of home-country governance. Speaking of the king—the personification of the mother country, they say,—

"He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers."

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance."

"He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures."

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation."

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us."

"For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states."

"For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world."

"For imposing taxes upon us without our consent."

"For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury, &c., &c., &c."

Truly we have here some admirable specimens of the blessings of mother-country protection! Nor are we without analogous instances in our times. The late outbreak in Canada is a plain index of the existence of a similar state of things to that once experienced by the Americans. And it is extremely probable, that, were we to put it to the Canadians whether we should continue to take care of them, they would reply that, if it was the same thing to us, they would much rather take care of themselves. We may turn for another example to the settlements in Australia. A living instance here presents itself of the evils resulting from the officious interference of our legislature. Thousands of poor emigrants who have been sent out by government are now without employment, subsisting upon the contributions of the charitable, and almost in a state of starvation. The distress has arisen from the exportation of large bodies of labourers, whilst there has been no corresponding increase in the number of capitalists. Had these colonies been left to themselves, labour and capital would have kept pace with each other, as they always have done, and always will do; but a meddling state must needs attempt to regulate the natural laws of society, and hence the calamitous result. Many similar instances might be quoted, were not those already mentioned sufficiently conclusive.

Thirdly—the interests of the aborigines. A first glance at the bearings of the question, is sufficient to show that the natives of colonised countries will meet with much better treatment at the hands of those settlers whose emigration has been gradual and unprotected, than from those who are aided by a powerful government, and backed by a military force. In the one case, being the weaker party, the colonists are obliged to stand on their good behaviour, and are induced through fear to deal justly with the owners

* See "Wealth of Nations," vol. III., p. 257.

† The East and West Indies cannot be considered as applicable cases, as far as regards the colonists. The greater number of their European inhabitants are only temporary residents, and nearly all the remainder are either branches of the aristocracy or their agents, and these are not legislated for as ordinary emigrants.

of the soil; in the other, acting upon the barbarous maxim that they have a lawful right to whatever territories they can conquer, forcible possession is taken—a continued scene of oppression and bloodshed ensues, and the extermination of the injured race is in many cases the consequence. This is no imaginary picture. Our colonial history, to our shame be it spoken, is full of the injustice and cruelty to which the original possessors of the soil have been subjected. The extinct tribes of the North American Indians, bear witness of the fact; the gradual retreat of the natives of Australia, may be quoted in support of it; and the miserable condition of the inhabitants of the East Indies speaks volumes on the inhumanity attendant upon state colonisation. The rjots, or cultivators of the soil, in Hindostan, are taxed to the extent of nearly one-half of their produce,† and that by a foreign government, in which they have no voice—which is oppressing them in all directions, and apparently views them as beings created only for producing revenue. Another portion of the population is induced to aid our troops in the support of this despotic government, and whole regiments of them have been put to death for daring to disobey the tyrannical commands of their oppressors. The recent affair in Afghanistan affords another example. Not satisfied with the immense empire already possessed by them, our Eastern government, like the wolf in the fable, must find a pretext for quarreling with a neighbouring nation, with the ultimate intention of obtaining possession of their country. And in that war, too, some of its officers have been guilty of treachery, of which many a savage would have been ashamed. Thus it is that we exemplify the sublime principles of Christianity; sending out missionaries to say with their lips what we deny by our actions.

And now that the great evils of our present colonial policy have been pointed out, it only remains to inquire how far the natural system of emigration may be considered feasible. There will be no occasion to enter into any arguments. We may at once appeal to experience, and that experience is conclusive. Pennsylvania affords an admirable example of a colony originated and carried out solely by private enterprise; a colony in which the claims of all parties were duly respected—where natives as well as settlers met with honourable treatment, and where strangers as well as friends could obtain justice; a colony that long stood prominent for its prosperity, and which may even now be said to feel the benefits of the liberal conduct of its founders.

The preceding arguments go to prove—

1. That the riches of a country are not increased by great colonial possessions.
2. That the producing classes, both of the colony and the home country, are necessarily injured by any commercial monopoly.
3. That the aristocracy are the only gainers.
4. That emigrants have no claim to protection from the mother country.
5. That where this so-called protection has been given, it has always been converted into an engine for their oppression.
6. That if emigration was carried on by private enterprise, the aborigines would obviously be less liable to the unjust treatment which has ever characterised the conduct of civilised nations towards them.
7. That the case of Pennsylvania gives ample assurance of the superiority of the natural system of colonisation.

And that, therefore, in this case, as well as in those previously discussed, the rejection of legislative interference is eminently desirable.

HERBERT SPENCER.

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * The Secretary of the National Complete Suffrage Union begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following letters:—

- "Thomas Thompson," Bishop Wearmouth, inclosing resolutions adopted at a public meeting held at Sunderland, Rev. Alexander Wilson, chairman.
- "G. Green," Market Harborough, inclosing an address from the Harborough members of the Union.
- "John Powlton," Bishop Auckland, inclosing an address adopted at a public meeting of reformers of Bishop Auckland, West Auckland, and St Andrew's Auckland, county Durham.
- "T. Wilcke," Newcastle, inclosing resolutions adopted by the committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Complete Suffrage Union, Rev. D. Adam, chairman.
- "John Blown," Cirencester, inclosing an address from the Cirencester chartists.
- "James Millwood," Hammersmith road, inclosing a resolution adopted by a meeting held at the Black Bull inn, Hammersmith road.
- "George Watson," Banbury, inclosing an address from a public meeting of the friends of democracy.
- "John Barker," Northampton, inclosing a resolution adopted by the chartists of that town.
- "Thomas Wilkinson," Derby, inclosing an address from the Charter Association of Derby.
- "John Rose, John Maynard, and others," Bermondsey, being an address from a committee appointed by public meeting held at the Ship tavern, Long lane.
- "Robert Payne," London, with resolution expressing the sentiments of the Marylebone National Charter association.
- "C. J. Kennedy," Paisley, inclosing resolutions of a public meeting of the inhabitants, held Sept. 5th.
- "Thomas C. Ingram," Abergavenny, with congratulatory address from the Abergavenny branch of the National Charter association.
- "Robert Somers," Newton Stewart, expressing the sentiments of the friends of complete suffrage in that district on the subject of a conference.
- "Lister Smith," Bocking, with suggestions from the members of the Union in that town.
- "James H. Wilson," Aberdeen, embodying suggestions from the Aberdeen Complete Suffrage Union.
- "L. Snelling," Tonbridge, embodying suggestions from the Tonbridge members of the Union.
- "James Giffen," Saltcoats, with an address from the friends of complete suffrage in that town.
- "John J. Mecklewright," Kidderminster, stating the views of the Kidderminster union on the subject of the conference.
- "Rev. Geo. O. Campbell," Strathaven, with resolutions of a public meeting of the inhabitants of that town.
- "John Hastie," Doncaster, embodying suggestions from the members of the Union at that place.
- "Joseph Wells," Kettering, with an address from the Kettering members of the Union.
- "James Witherspoon," Kirkcaldy, with suggestions from the members resident there.
- "John A. Hogg," Kirkwynd, with resolutions of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Hawick, held in the Town hall, Rd. Pardy, chairman.
- "Jonathan N. Rawson," with an address from the Salford Complete Suffrage association.

† See "Mculloch's Commercial Dictionary," article "East India Company."

"Robert Hay," with suggestions from the Dunfermline members of the Union.

"Joseph Fox," Falmouth, with suggestions and resolutions of the Falmouth Complete Suffrage union.

"F. J. Thompson," Bridgewater, with suggestions from the members resident there.

"Francis Cooper," Southampton, with resolutions of a public meeting held at the Long rooms in favour of complete suffrage.

"William Sanderson," Galashiels, with an address from the Working Men's association.

"Frederick Goodfellow," Stourbridge, with an address from the chartists of that place.

"James Grassly," Hull, with a statement of the opinions of the councillors of the Hull National Charter association.

"Rev. Henry Solly and others," with an address from the Yeovil Improvement society.

In acknowledging the receipt of the above letters, all of which contain communications from public bodies, it is matter for congratulation that they breathe a spirit of confidence and conciliation. The excellent suggestions which many of them contain, were laid before the council on Monday, and they will also be taken up by the executive committee on future occasions.

The Secretary also has to acknowledge the following:—

"James Adams," Aberdeen, contains the gratifying announcement—"We have upwards of 300 electors on our list of members, and among the community generally the best feeling prevails towards us."

"D. Hine," suggesting measures to be taken, when complete suffrage shall have been adopted by the House of Commons.

"William Broadie," Airdrie. The delegates elected to attend the intended conference on the 7th cannot attend any future conference without a fresh election, or the meeting would thereby be rendered illegal.

In last week's report of the proceedings of the council at Birmingham, it was stated that Mr Humphrey Pountney was elected a member of the council. The name should have been Josiah Pumphrey.

It was also stated that the council had discussed the subject of raising funds to contest the seat for Nottingham. This was also a mistake of the reporter. A circular issued from Nottingham was read, by which it appeared that an appeal had been made to the public, and that "any surplus funds would be handed over to the council of the New Complete Suffrage Union." On this it was resolved:—

"That the council fully approved of the object contained in the circular just read, from Nottingham; and in accepting of the offer of placing at their disposal any surplus which may remain, determine that such shall be appropriated to aid in the payment of the legal expenses of complete suffrage candidates."

A third mistake was made by naming Mr Stevenson as a member of the council. Mr Stevenson attended as a visitor from Worcester.

The following are a few of the extracts from letters which should have been inserted last week, but from the pressure of matter were necessarily excluded. The extracts we now give:—

"MY DEAR SIR—I regret that I cannot be in Birmingham on Monday.

"The friends of complete suffrage in this town and neighbourhood, have observed with surprise and indignation, the arbitrary proceedings of the present government, especially with regard to the suppression of public meetings; and, should it be persisted in, are ready at any time to unite with the true friends of liberty throughout the country in resisting, by all peaceful constitutional means, this daring invasion of the liberties of the subject. They are very firmly convinced, however, that the most effectual mode of conducting the great warfare in which they are engaged, is that which you have hitherto recommended and adopted—quiet efforts to undermine the prejudices of the middle classes, the gradual formation of a public feeling in favour of the views they entertain, and all this with a view finally to influence the electoral body. This may be the less romantic, but it is the only safe course; and any departure from it just now would irreparably injure the great cause. We are not prepared for any direct aggressive assault on the aristocracy, such as the stoppage of supplies—this would be premature—would alarm thousands who are now inclining towards us—would secure the co-operation of very few—would fearfully divide our own ranks, and be attended with signal defeat.

"Hitherto the movement has proceeded with a dignity and a wisdom at which the enemy is beginning to tremble; one false step just now, or hurried measure, would retard its progress for years. Excuse me, sir, but I beseech you to listen to no rash advice, should such be offered; persevere as you have hitherto done, making converts to your opinions, rather than in forming weapons to attack the foe. Win over the constituency, and they are rapidly turning towards you, and you have a power before which the aristocracy must fall. Leave it, sir, to the government to bring itself into increasing disrepute—let the constituency have an opportunity of feeling their lash, and they will be driven to your ranks; the advice contained in the *Nonconformist* of the week is precisely what I would venture to give.

"We shall soon have an opportunity of holding meetings for public discussion again, and they will be attended with more interest, from the very circumstance that the hand of tyranny threatened to close them upon us. In this town no opposition would be offered, I believe, at all. We hold our monthly meeting in the Town hall next week; and we are only waiting Mr Vincent's leisure to introduce him once more to the people here. The cause is making sure and solid progress.

"I am, my dear sir, yours most respectfully,

"Leicester, September 9, 1842."

"J. P. MURSELL."

"I have just read a notice in the *Nonconformist* from the council of the Birmingham Complete Suffrage Union, desiring any friends of the cause to state their opinion as to what should be done in the present circumstances of the country. It appears to me that the first step to be attained is to procure a sufficient organisation of the middle and working classes throughout the country. To this, and to this plan alone, should the whole attention of the council be directed. After this has been effectually done, it will be comparatively easy to direct their influence so that it may be felt by government. For the council, as a body, to recommend any extreme measures of passive resistance would, I think, be at present inexpedient, because it would deter many of the middle classes from joining any of the complete suffrage associations; and besides, any extreme movement recommended by the council, if not generally followed by the country, will be detrimental to the progress of the cause. Of course this reasoning does not prevent any member of the council, whose principles lead him to act in that way, doing so as an individual; but the council must act cautiously, yet consistently and firmly, ever considering the responsibility of their situation as leaders of a great movement for the benefit of humanity, and that a rash step in advance cannot easily be retraced; at the same time, when agitating for any political object, it is undoubtedly necessary to be doing something in order that the question may be continually kept before the public mind as apparently making steady progress. But to attempt any mode of agitation which is likely to prove a decided failure is not only wasting strength and means, but is waving moral force. What, then, can be done at present? Why, simply continued perseverance in the line of conduct already pursued, or rather, much greater effort and exertion similarly directed. I am satisfied that the cause has been making much progress in the convictions of the middle classes since the convention was held; and that now is the time to collect and organise into distinct associations all those who are thus favourable. A great effort should be made by sending lecturers, and by the circulation of addresses and pamphlets. If public meetings are to be obstructed, the latter course must be worked the more vigorously. A great variety of short pamphlets should be got and sold at moderate prices, in large quantities, for distribution, by local associations and individuals, charging only cost prices. To facilitate this, agents should be appointed in the principal towns. It is only by reasoning, by carrying the convictions of men along with you, that their active and sincere co-operation can be procured; and as soon as this is effected, and the country is organised throughout its length and breadth, there will not be much difficulty in getting the six points made law. Attend to your registrations, said Sir Robert Peel to his party; it is there the battle must be fought. In like manner, let all the friends of complete suffrage direct all their efforts to get the country organised, and thereafter success will almost follow as a matter of course. The late strike is instructive in many ways, both as showing the waste of means in resorting to extreme mea-

tures, when premature (that is, when the country is not fully organised), and also that rash counsel given to the working classes cannot easily be recalled.

"Markinch, 8th Sept., 1842.

P.S.—As to our progress here, I have no doubt that a very decided majority of the electors all round this neighbourhood would now co-operate in any movement; and nearly the whole of the working classes. It was thought desirable to reprint the enclosed pamphlet, 500 of which have been distributed among the electors, and have had a very beneficial effect. Individuals have read these who would not attend public meetings.

"DEAR SIR—Our association is getting on well. I presided over a very numerous meeting on Wednesday last, and took the opportunity of urging, what I think next to abstinence from physical force—abstinence from exaggerated sentiment or unjustifiable language. I have referred to the same subject in the *Herald* of to-day (tomorrow), a copy of which I herewith send to you.

"We have upwards of 300 electors in our list of members; and among the constituency generally, the best feeling prevails towards us—of course the Tories are indignant, and some of the old Whigs shy.

"Aberdeen, Sept. 8, 1842.

"Believe me, my dear sir, your's truly,
JAMES ADAM."

"To Joseph Sturge, Esq.

"DEAR SIR—The small body of complete suffrage men here, see the propriety of the Birmingham council dispensing with the meeting of delegates, in consequence of the obstacles in the way of their election; at the same time they feel that, at the present, there is an urgent necessity for the adoption of some line of action by the Complete Suffrage Union, which would tend, as far as possible, not only to promote the attainment of complete suffrage (or the removal of class legislation), but to give a more wise and salutary direction to the present popular will. They see with alarm the present state of feeling among the unenfranchised. The late outbreak is significant. It has distinctly shown that there not only exists a hostility towards the aristocracy, because of their mal-legislation, but a hostility towards the enfranchised, because of their want of sympathy and their criminal mismanagement of the reform measure—a measure from which they had reasonably expected much. Its exclusive tendencies they have seen studiously developed and nursed into mischief, and whatever good was in it to selfish purposes.

"The working classes seem now comparatively tranquil, but we suspect it is but a lull before another outbreak. They failed in their attempts, but they have been taught a lesson, and 'tis likely that their next attempt will avoid many of the former causes of failure, and have more power for good or evil. We are not prepared to say whether the new means, cessation from labour, which they have employed to obtain the charter, is a very legitimate scheme. It must at any rate have this evil in it, that it cannot be supported by the middle classes, and therefore must retard, or perhaps prevent, the realisation of the charter. We believe that the opinion is gaining, that this means is the only one now in their power; and there is little doubt that their next attempt, however well organised, will be met by the power of government, backed by the whole of the middle classes. To divert this current of popular feeling is certainly one of the necessary objects of the Complete Suffrage Union at the present juncture. This we presume cannot be attempted too soon; and no means, we think, are possible, but by agitation and popular enlightenment, by lectures, meetings, addresses, &c. We fear much the consequence of putting down public meetings; it will only add to the dangerous character of the working men's movement. We have reason to believe that meetings are now held secretly; the sore which festered on the outside of society is driven inward by the policy of government, to gather, and gather, and canker into deeper discontent, ready to burst, volcanic-like, on the heads and interests of every class in the country. We cannot help admiring the patience and peacefulness of the working classes, and are inclined to trust much also to their good sense; and that if a bold, energetic, and loud appeal from the complete suffrage men of the kingdom were immediately made, exposing the means they, the working men, are at present looking to for gaining their political object, exposing the mischief of the government policy of making men mute, and showing the better tendency of the Complete Suffrage movement, its moral character, its sure, though perhaps slow progress, &c. But we trust to the better wisdom of the council.

"Kirkcaldy, Sept. 10, 1842.

"I remain, yours respectfully,
JAMES WITHERSPOON."

"DEAR SIR—I think, as there is now an effort to put an end to public discussion, much more ought to be done with tracts. A political tract society ought to be formed; the tracts ought to be well written, and to discuss every point connected with the salvation of the country, so that all the people may be thoroughly enlightened. Political ignorance is our ruin. Political knowledge would be our salvation. Tracts did more than anything else for the reformation. Tracts abolished slavery; they did more than all our public speaking. Tracts can fit the people to demand and use the suffrage. They ought to be distributed weekly, like the religious tracts, and by exchanging them a few might go a great way.

"The whole work of reform must be done out of the houses of parliament—the work in the house will be easy then. I remain, yours very truly,
B. PARSONS."

The following letter will be read with great interest:—

"DEAR SIR—I have to thank you for being brought to a knowledge of the National Complete Suffrage Union; having had several communications from the council, for which I am much obliged. I have made some use of these communications among my friends and acquaintance. But from my advanced age, I am become incapable of doing much; for, from a naturally ardent temperament, and from past experience, I am fearful of serious consequences to my weakened constitution, should I become in any considerable degree excited. * * * The first public meeting I ever attended was at a considerable distance from my residence, in the year 1780, and for sixty years after, I am not aware of being absent from any meeting of importance, where the question of public liberty was likely to be discussed in either of the two neighbouring counties.

"I well remember the Duke of Richmond introducing his Universal Suffrage bill into the House of Lords; this made my young heart thrill with delight, for I thought so just and rational a measure soon made converts of all, as it had done of me. Not to trouble you further respecting self, I beg to tender, for the acceptance of the Union, a trifle inclosed towards their pecuniary expenses. I could wish it were much larger. Give me credit for doing in this way all that circumstances will justify.

"The council asks advice. From what I know of their proceedings, I should say they are already prepared, and perfectly competent to act in any emergency. As an humble individual, I may be permitted to offer a few hints. * * *

"RESPECTED SIR—I am indebted to your constant attention for my immediate knowledge of the friends of a more enlarged and organic reform than has yet been yielded to the people.

"The old republics were but oligarchies after all; and the democracies were, generally speaking, selfish and debased depredators; but eighteen hundred years of Christian influence has, amidst many refractions of its pure light, imbued the struggles for liberty with some of its spirit, and given to the strugglers in that cause a great guiding star—the love of their fellow-men—which gives unity and disinterestedness to much of their operations. A desire to have the rights of the weakest secured and cared for is purely Christian policy, and so far to obtain a real representation of all in our government is a religious work; and the means by which feudal exclusiveness is met, and will be subdued, is honourable to humanity as a principle, and to mankind as the operation; namely, argument, not force. I believe the principal portion of the liberals in Ireland would support the charter in nearly all, if not in all its provisions, though the violent proceedings of some chartists have given that name a doubtful indication.

"Our O'Connell might almost claim Quaker education, he is so hostile to war and violence, public or private, for any purpose; and it looks well for English reformers that you and your peaceful revolutionising are popular.

"I congratulate you on your pure effort at gaining an election without bribery or terror; it would be well if every liberal candidate would now declare that he would not commit the public lie of bribery again, and would risk defeat in honour sooner than purchase dishonourable position, for triumph it is not. We here, years ago, struggled in a pure contest to return Dr Baldwin; we got only 388 votes, but we embarrassed the bribers by our courage, industry, and consistency. What was the further result? We returned our man the next election; and afterwards, in spite of tory bribery, &c. &c., put in Francis Barnard Beamish, a man who, if he knew his supporters to bribe for him, would leave the hustings to themselves at the last hour of the contest, even if he was sure of success. If candidates really wished to resist bribery, they could; if they sincerely denounced the villainy, and refused to take its advantages, their friends would forbear being rogues for their principles only. Bribery is generally a personal matter, and candidates on our side could be free of it if they were honest enough to risk purity in defeat once or twice.

"Representation for Ireland is almost a jest; they might as well send members from Jamaica to the London parliament. The cost in money, time, and absence from

home makes parliament men scarce; and dandies and self-seekers are the men easy to get for candidates in Ireland.

"I am, dear sir, truly yours,

RICHARD DOWDEN."

"Rath Lee, Sundayswell, Cork, Sept. 7th.

"MY DEAR SIR—I rejoice to say that, at a public meeting held in Paisley last Monday, two resolutions were passed (of which you will receive copies from the committee appointed to correspond with your council), which from the perfect unanimity of the meeting gives us good ground to expect an early and cordial union of the middle and working classes here. The well-timed and admirable addresses of the Birmingham council, which I communicated to the chartists who called the meeting, contributed in no small degree to this favourable result. I intend to propose the formation of a union immediately, which I doubt not will speedily extend itself throughout the west of Scotland, and will probably give us influence enough to create a similar movement in other parts of Scotland, which have been waiting for a commencement here. I trust also that, with a little kindly management, it may be the means of bringing together the chartists and complete suffragists of Glasgow. When this is accomplished, Glasgow will become the centre of our western union. My friend Mr Somers, you will perceive, is making good progress in the south. I have, for some time been gradually preparing the chartists of Scotland, as far as I had influence with them, by correspondence and otherwise, for the adoption of complete suffrage; and it appears to me that the public mind is now ripe for immediate and extended organisation. An agitation conducted by a few able lecturers would be a powerful auxiliary.

"I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

P. BREWSTER."

"Hill Head, Paisley, Sept. 10, 1842.

The council met again on Friday last, and adopted the following "address to the municipal electors," and commenced an extensive organisation for the purpose of giving practical efficiency to the suggestions it contains:—

"To the Municipal Electors of Great Britain and Ireland.

"The council of the National Complete Suffrage Union are, anxious that you should seriously consider the course of conduct which you ought to pursue at the coming November elections.

"It will not be denied that our municipal councils are for the most part, essentially political in their constitution and their acts; everywhere the election is a contest of party, and the proceedings of the body when elected are marked by the spirit of party. The political principles maintained by the majority of any town council are commonly supposed to be the principles of the majority of the electors of the town.

"Not only is this, in fact, the case, but in principle it is justified. The municipal bodies of our country have been widely celebrated as the guardians and bulwarks of British freedom; and there is, at the present time, no considerable political party in the state which does not seek its own extension through the means of the municipal elections.

"The friends of complete suffrage are rapidly increasing among the electoral classes. Their object being to obtain equal justice to the whole community, we call upon them to secure for their principles a fair representation in every town council in the land. An effort to do this would bring into favourable discussion our principles themselves; conducted with temper and discretion it would serve to bring strength to the cause of the people from among the ranks of the middle classes, while success would afford a sure presage of ultimate triumph, and serve to stimulate and encourage those who are zealously engaged in seeking the political salvation of their country.

"Let it not be forgotten by every lover of peace and tranquillity, that the town councils, for the most part, control the police establishments of their respective boroughs. Let such ask themselves whether the enemies or the friends of free discussion—of popular rights—of peace, and law, and order, are best fitted for the exercise of this power. By every regard which you hold for the preservation of human life, the advancement of popular intelligence, and the promotion of all those habits which will tend to make a nation free, we entreat you not to entrust the police force of this kingdom to men who may use it for purposes of espionage, for suppressing peaceable, and legally expressed opinion, and creating universal suspicion and distrust.

"We are unwilling to lengthen this address; we ask you seriously to ponder it, and to rise from its perusal determined to seek in your respective towns for candidates pledged to the principles of complete suffrage, who shall be nominated to the several vacancies which you may be called to supply.

"Signed, in the name, and on behalf of the council,
JOSEPH STURGE, President."

The council also finally corrected the "Address to all Shades of Reformers," which was adopted on the previous Monday, and published in our last week's paper. As the corrections are of no vital importance, and our space is limited, we do not deem it necessary to reprint them.

On Monday last the council again met, and transacted some routine business.

Mr COLLINS stated that he had been invited to visit Edinburgh, on the occasion of the approaching banquet, and it was immediately resolved that he should be requested to deliver lectures in several towns on the road.

Immediately on the council breaking up Mr Sturge and Mr Albright left Birmingham by train, *via* Derby, on their way to Scotland. We understand that meetings of a few friends have been convened by circular in several of the towns in the north of England, which they will attend, principally with a view to interest the middle classes on the subject of complete suffrage.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Henry Vincent has been received by two large and enthusiastic audiences in this town, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. There has long been an unfortunate division between the middle and working classes, but it is rapidly subsiding. No one could have been welcomed by more enthusiasm than was Henry Vincent, and the principles he promulgated. At the conclusion of the lecture, a working man from Lancashire said that the conference had given the Birmingham committee a "veto" to alter its principles if it thought proper. Mr Vincent assured him that no such power existed. The stranger said his authority was the *Northern Star* (a loud laugh). After a vote of thanks to the mayor, the proceedings terminated. At the close of the second lecture, the same person read a few extracts from some back numbers of the *Star*, to which Mr Vincent replied amidst great cheers. He said he was ready to meet any man who had aught to say against the principles he had promulgated, but he would not take up the time of his audience by irrelevant talk about the squabbles of men. After a vote of thanks had been unanimously awarded, Mr Vincent left the meeting. A resolution was passed in favour of the six points of the charter; after which a resolution was moved by a chartist, to the effect that the National Charter association was sufficient to accomplish the liberties of the people. An amendment was moved, hailing the Complete Suffrage Union with delight, and all other unions having for their object the political enfranchisement of the people. The amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, very few voting for the original motion. The meeting then adjourned in perfect good humour. Newcastle, it is hoped, ere long will boast of a very powerful union; amongst those already enrolled are ninety electors, and a considerable number may be expected as the result of Mr Vincent's lectures.

Those who pin their faith to the full and impartial reports of the mendacious *Times*, will be glad to read the following account of Mr Vincent's lecture, which appeared in that impartial journal.

"Vincent the chartist demagogue, has visited this town during the week on his way to Glasgow, and delivered two lectures in the music-hall, Nelson street, on the great principle of the Sturgite movement. Every exertion was made to get an audience together, but it would seem with indifferent success. The chartist demagogue

gogue was compelled, as usual, to resort to the unhallowed precincts of infidelity and atheism, where alone fitting associates could be found. A committee of "bible roasters," having made the necessary arrangements, public meetings were held in the music-hall, as we have said, when Vincent delivered a brace of chartist orations, which called forth lengthened discussions on both occasions; and at the termination of the proceedings, a resolution condemning the Sturges movement was submitted to the meeting, who affirmed an amendment by Mr Kempster Robson, qualifying in some degree the original motion."

This is the leading journal of Europe!

SUNDERLAND.—On Thursday night last the large room at the Arcade was crowded to suffocation, Mr Thompson (solicitor) in the chair, when Henry Vincent gave his first lecture. His reception was very enthusiastic. He spoke for two hours, explaining the principles of complete suffrage, showing their necessity, and the good they would produce. On Friday night the Arcade room was unable to hold half the people who endeavoured to gain admission. On Mr Vincent's appearance on the platform the people rose from their seats and cheered him for several seconds. He then entered into a minute examination of all the arguments and prejudices urged against popular rights. Though the building was awfully hot and inconveniently full, you might have heard a pin fall, save when applause, loud and long, declared how deeply the people were impressed by the sentiments of the lecturer. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded. A more numerous, respectable, or enthusiastic meeting was never held in Sunderland on such a subject. A complete suffrage union will immediately be formed here.

DERBY.—On Thursday evening Mr Vincent delivered his promised lecture in the Mechanics' hall, Derby, which was crowded to overflowing by the middle and working classes. He referred at some length to the charges of a desire, on the part of the working classes, to procure a division of property; and in an able manner pointed out their falsehood, absurdity, and injustice. He pointed out the evils of the great monopolies upheld by the aristocracy—standing armies, class interests, and legislation—the dense ignorance in which the state church sought to hold the minds of the people. Any change in this injurious system must, to be of any real benefit to the people, be produced by moral means alone. Though the people had been trained to physical force, and all the acts of their rulers have familiarised them with it, they had shown by their late conduct that it was neither agreeable nor available to them. The first step to improvement was, that the people should learn to rely implicitly on moral power. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, who retired amidst loud cheering.

LEICESTER.—The monthly meeting of the Leicester Complete Suffrage association took place at the Town hall on Thursday evening. There being no business of importance to transact, the following subject was brought forward for discussion:—"Does the history of ancient or modern republics afford any argument against the expediency of the universal extension of political rights in this country?" The chairman called upon Mr Edmonds to open the discussion. After a few preliminary observations, Mr Edmonds said that ancient history does not present a single instance of a pure republic; that is, a form of government corresponding with that which it was the object of the association to establish. Athens was the first claiming their attention. In that republic a large portion of the inhabitants existed in a state of domestic slavery; the governing party was chosen exclusively from among the rich; and yet, in spite of these and other disadvantages, Athens possessed a larger share of moral influence, civilisation, and commercial enterprise, than any contemporary nation. Rome had no real representative government. Property alone was represented, and bodies of men exercised the franchise collectively, not individually. Her greatness, both moral and political, was always proportionate to the degree of popular freedom she possessed, and the establishment of despotism was the death-blow to civilisation. Mr Edmonds then referred to Venice, which was not in reality a republic, but an extended oligarchy; and who, in her best days, maintained an ecclesiastical inquisition. The last case noticed was that of America, and the practical importance of the subject will warrant our giving a few of Mr Edmonds's remarks on that republic:—

Amidst a multitude of disadvantages connected with the United States, I maintain that the inference is favourable to that extension of political rights which is contemplated by this association. Make allowance for the toleration of slavery—for the bitter disaffection which this system occasions, and for the independence of the several states which gives power to the disaffection, while it enfeebles the federal and executive government—for the absence of a system of registration, owing to which foreigners are frequently bribed to swell the poll at their elections; and with these fair and obvious allowances, I cheerfully challenge all opposition to the cause of complete suffrage drawn from the history of the American republic. Let an equitable comparison be made between the present condition of that country and our own. We, in a condition of positive national bankruptcy, are groaning under a debt of upwards of eight hundred millions sterling; they are conducting their commerce in perfect financial independence. We half-starve our population of religious instruction, while paying for the support of a single sect, six millions of national property per annum; they, in the spontaneous exercise of Christian benevolence and zeal, are independently prosecuting the great work with most signal success. We are dying of monopoly. They are flourishing in all the health of unrestricted commerce. We are suffocated under a proud and overgrown aristocracy, while they are breathing freely the atmosphere of mutual independence and mutual respect. On such a review I can even pardon the disgusting nationality of the American; at least he has a right to an honest pride in his country. Indeed, if the history of ancient and heathen nations is irrelevant to the great question which is now agitating the British empire, we may cite the new world to counterbalance the testimony of the old. We may now revive the diseased frame of the mother country from the healthy bosom of her transatlantic child, and draw from the annals of America an infrangible argument for the complete political freedom of our own country.

An animated discussion followed, and at its conclusion the negative of the question was unanimously carried.

NORTHAMPTON.—On Friday evening last, the Rev. W. Robinson, of Kettering, delivered a lecture on complete suffrage, at the Peacock assembly room, Northampton. The spacious room was densely crowded; and a considerable number of the middle classes attended. The facts, sentiments, and propositions, advanced by the rev. gent. were apparently listened to with deep and unbroken interest by all present. His clear definitions of terms; his calm, but bold exposure of the partialities, incongruities, and painful results of things as they have been and are; his analysis, and refutation of objections to complete suffrage, on the score of the poverty, ignorance and viciousness of the unenfranchised, and his assertion of the compatibility of fervent patriotism and bible truthfulness—produced a thrilling effect. Mr R. alluded to Joseph Sturge's leadership, as guaranteeing the adoption and maintenance of measures of a pacific character, in connexion with bold, energetic, and systematic action, to which the audience warmly responded. It is generally felt to be a happy circumstance, that the

public movement of the complete suffragists in Northampton was commenced in connexion with a lecture so transparent, comprehensive, and powerful; at its close the large meeting unanimously resolved on the formation of an auxiliary to the Birmingham association, and an efficient provisional committee was forthwith appointed. One of the chartist leaders stated to the meeting, that every assistance would be rendered by the body to which he belonged; although its members were not yet prepared to give up their distinct organisation. We are likely to receive a visit shortly from Mr Sturge and the Rev. T. Spencer.

DEVONPORT.—On Wednesday the 14th instant, a lecture was delivered by Mr Clarke, in Heyden's large assembly rooms, on the complete suffrage question. The meeting was numerous and highly respectable. The address, which was a lengthy one (occupying full two hours), embraced in all its points the right of every man to the elective franchise; and Mr Clarke, in our opinion, did full justice to its principles, entering into and satisfactorily explaining to his audience the meaning of the term in all its various ramifications. Mr Clarke was listened to throughout with an attentiveness which sufficiently marked the interest felt by all present in his observations, and at the conclusion; which he wound up by earnestly exhorting those who were anxious to give their support to the movement, to remember that a pacific, constitutional, but firm adherence to their just rights, was the only method to be adopted in order to obtain that which they so greatly desired. The meeting, after bestowing on the lecturer very warm and hearty applause, separated without the slightest dissent to the opinions they had listened to in the most quiet and orderly manner.

MODBURY.—At the solicitation of several of the inhabitants of this town, Mr Clarke lectured to a large audience on Thursday night.

SHEFFIELD.—On Tuesday the weekly meeting of the Sheffield Complete Suffrage association was held in the Assembly rooms, when the subject for discussion was the ballot. Mr Fenton in the chair. Mr Barker, Mr Beale, and Mr Marples, took part in the discussion. Mr Beale and Mr Marples urged the great popular triumphs which have been gained by public opinion as a proof that the further reforms which are necessary may be carried by perseverance in the same peaceful and constitutional course; and contended that the corruption and intimidation, which are notorious in the present system, could only be cured by giving to the voters the privilege of secret voting. Mr Beale announced that Mr Sturge was expected shortly to visit Sheffield, when a meeting of influential persons in the working and middle classes would be convened to meet him, and he hoped that the best results would arise from the interview.

YORKSHIRE.—Mr Sturge has been invited to meet the friends of complete suffrage in various towns on his way northwards; with the view of promoting union, and bringing the subject more prominently before the public. His great object, we believe, is to get the middle classes to listen to him, and to confer with him on the great principles set forth by the Complete Suffrage association. With this view, he intends to visit Sheffield on Tuesday next; Leeds on Wednesday; and Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and York, on the following days, as may be found convenient. We trust that the middle classes will give Mr Sturge a hearty welcome to Yorkshire, and co-operate with him most cordially in his noble efforts to extend freedom and enfranchisement to the industrious classes of the community.—*Leeds Times*.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting of the members, at the Hall, 242 Holborn, on Tuesday, it was stated that a public festival would be held in the hall on the 24th of October next, in the honour of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P., as a testimonial of respect for his services in the chartist cause. Mr Clarkson called the attention of the association to the conduct of the magistracy, in demanding heavy and exorbitant bail in the cases of O'Neil and others, and of their having refused good and sufficient bail when tendered, on the plea of the proposed sureties being chartists. He denounced their conduct as being arbitrary and absurd, it being a gross violation of the right of the subject, as contained in the Bill of Rights and Magna Charta. He moved a resolution to that effect, but ultimately withdrew it, in consequence of Mr Watson having read a letter from Birmingham on the subject, stating that the subject had been taken up by Mr O'Neil's friends there. Mr Collet drew the attention of the meeting to the conduct of the police at Kennington, on the 23rd of August last, and detailed several brutal and unprovoked attacks upon the people there. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of investigating into the affair, and report to the association on the following meeting. On Monday, the 26th inst., a lecture will be delivered at the hall of the association, by Mr J. O. Lamont, on the distress, its cause, and the remedy. The lecturer will submit a series of measures of peaceful, moral, political, and social change, by the adoption of which the approach of anarchy, violence, and civil war will be effectually prevented.

EDINBURGH.—At the last weekly meeting of the council of the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage union, the secretaries laid on the table a letter which they had received from Lord Kinnaird, expressing regret that his engagements in Perthshire, at the end of the month, and particularly on the 29th instant, would preclude his presiding at the banquet to be given on that day to Mr William Sharman Crawford, and the other members of parliament who voted with him on the presentation of the petition for complete suffrage. It was then arranged that Mr Dunlop, the president of the union, should take the chair on the occasion. Besides Mr Crawford and the other members of the house of Commons who had accepted the invitation of the union, it was announced that letters had been received from the following gentlemen intimating their intention of being present at the banquet—Messrs Joseph Sturge, George Thomson, Henry Vincent, John Collins, John Henderson, Provost of Paisley, and Rev. P. Brewster. The president reported the proceedings of the extraordinary meeting of the council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, at Birmingham, on the 12th instant, which he had attended; and submitted for consideration a series of resolutions which had been agreed to at that meeting, as also an address issued by them to political reformers of all shades of opinion. These documents having been read, it was resolved, on account of the importance of their contents, that they should lie on the table till next meeting, to which time their discussion was specially adjourned.

GLASGOW.—We have much pleasure in stating that a grand banquet to Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., and Joseph Sturge, Esq., in honour of the principles of complete suffrage, will be held in the City hall, on Monday evening, the 3d of October. Several members of parliament, Mr Vincent, and other talented and influential friends of the people will be present. Mr Hume has likewise been invited, but no answer has yet been received from him. We have not the slightest doubt that this will be one of the most important meetings ever held in Glasgow. Several well-known and influential reformers in the city and neighbourhood have signified their intention of taking part in the proceedings, and giving their hearty and cordial support to a cause that is certain, in a very short time, to be triumphant. Every true reformer should, therefore, use his influence to make the demonstration a successful one; but whether they assist promptly or not, the complete suffrage movement is now established on a basis that nothing, with ordinary prudence on the part of its supporters, can overcome.—*Glasgow Saturday Post*.

GENERAL NEWS.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

The Boston and Halifax mail steamer *Britannia*, Captain Hewitt, arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, after an excellent voyage of ten and a half days from Halifax, which port she left on the 3rd, at five P.M. The news by this arrival extends over twelve days later than that brought by the *New York* yesterday, and is of a very interesting character. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain had been ratified by the Senate. The vote was 39 to 9. The ratification of the treaty, which is emphatically called "a treaty of peace," had diffused the most lively joy throughout the Union. Lord Ashburton, the successful negotiator of the treaty, had been received in the cities he had visited after leaving Washington in the most enthusiastic manner.

Congress had passed a new Tariff and Revenue bill, in which the distribution clause, objected to in the preceding bills by the President, who, in consequence of it, vetoed two, was omitted. The measure passed the Senate by a majority of one only. The President immediately sanctioned it by his signature, and it had become law. The passing of a Tariff and Revenue bill had, after the excitement and the disappointment caused by the vetoing of two similar bills in one session, given great satisfaction. "This law will at once," says the *New York American*, "impart animation to the manufacturing and commercial interests, and of course all others, while it renders lawful the collection of the revenues made since June 30, on at least doubtful authority. The state of the treasury is such as to need all the aid that can be given by this act, both in direct revenue, and in saving the credit of the United States securities." "On the whole, therefore," says the same journal, "unpromising as appearances have been, and low as is the actual state of the United States treasury, we look forward with confidence to better times, and more assured credit."

Congress had, after one of the longest and most eventful sessions on record, adjourned till the first Monday in December.

The treaty defines and settles the boundaries between the territories of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain in North America; the rights of the inhabitants of the lands watered by the river St John and its tributaries, whether living in the state of Maine or the province of New Brunswick, to the common navigation of these streams; the rights of all inhabitants of lands adjacent to the water communications along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also grand portage from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, to the free use of such inhabitants. With regard to the territory ceded on both sides, these particulars have been generally anticipated by former arrivals. The line already given and indicated as then under discussion is, with no very material alteration, that acceded to in the treaty. The chief advantage gained by Great Britain is the untrammelled possession of her great military road connecting Canada with the provinces, and her consequent ability to protect it with suitable outposts and defences. The chief benefit accruing to the United States is the right of the free navigation of the St John and its tributaries. The rise in the value of produce in consequence of the opportunity thus afforded of bringing it to market must of necessity be immense.

The other articles of the treaty are for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, and for the mutual surrender of criminals and fugitives from justice in certain prescribed cases. To accomplish the first-named purpose, the contracting parties mutually agree, each to maintain on the coast of Africa a naval force of not less than eighty guns, to enforce separately the laws of its respective country in relation to this point; the squadrons are to be completely independent of each other, but the governments agree to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of the article. This stipulation is to remain in force for five years from the date of the ratification of the treaty, and afterwards until either party shall signify a wish to terminate its existence. The article is followed by a statement of the difficulties in the way of effecting the common object, from extraneous causes; and the parties agree to unite in remonstrances to those powers which tolerate slave markets, and to urge upon them the duty and propriety of closing such markets at once and for ever.

The cases in which fugitives for justice are to be given up are those in which the criminals are charged with murder or assault with intent to commit that crime, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, or the utterance of forged papers. The surrender is only to be made upon the requisition of a government magistrate, and when there is such evidence of criminality as would justify apprehension where the fugitive may be found. The judge or magistrate in the place of the arrest is to hear and decide upon the criminal evidence. The expense is to be borne by the party who receives the fugitive, or makes the requisition.

Six months' time is allowed for the ratification of the entire treaty, which bears date August 9th of the present year. It will be perceived that the subject of the African slave trade is disposed of in a manner so as to prevent any future dispute. The British government is discharged all accountability for the destruction of the *Caroline* steamer. The *Creole* case still remains open.

Shortly after the treaty was signed, Lord Ashburton left Washington on a trip to the northern cities, where he has been treated with the most marked respect. In New York he has attended a public dinner from the city authorities, and he appears to have been overwhelmed with attention during his stay. From New York he proceeded to Boston, where he was also received with the most marked distinction. His Lordship would sail from America in the *Warspite* in the first week of the present month.

The *Times* correspondent thus comments on the effects of the new Tariff bill:—"This bill is highly favourable to the manufacturing interests of the country. There are some few exceptions, but its protective aspect has called forth from the southern members denunciations loud and strong. By them it is considered as temporary, and only passed to meet the present pressing emergencies of the government. It may remain in force without further assaults from its enemies until another congress is elected and convened. The new congress, by the provisions of the constitution, must meet on the first

Monday in December, 1843, unless sooner called together by the president. The great question, 'Shall there be a permanent protective tariff?' is yet unsettled. That battle remains to be fought; first, at the polls in the election of representatives to the next congress, and then again in that honourable body in the year 1843-44. The bill is to go into operation the day the president signs it, which he probably did on the 29th. By a decision of Judge Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, on a similar occasion, there can be no fractions of a day estimated; consequently, if the bill was signed before twelve o'clock at night on the 29th instant, all goods arriving in any port of the United States, at any hour of that day, will be subject to the duties imposed by the act. A few items will enable you to judge of the general features of the bill:—'Coloured cottons, of an inferior quality, are, in effect, prohibited, as none costing less than 8d. sterling per yard will at any time sell for cost and charges. Cloths and kerseymeres pay 40 per cent. Silks pay according to weight, and will run to from 20 to 40 per cent. on the cost. Pins 50 to 60 per cent. Iron from 55 to 65 per cent. Spirits 65 cents per gallon. Brandy 1 dol. per gallon; and all duties must hereafter be paid in cash at the time of the entry, as there is no warehousing system in this country.'"

Extract of a letter to Joseph Sturge, from a gentleman in New York, dated Aug. 31, 1842:—"I have time by this steamer to write only a few words. Lord Ashburton has concluded a treaty with our government on terms advantageous to both nations. It has been ratified by the Senate of the United States, and now awaits the ratification of Queen Victoria. Most of the troublesome matters in the dispute are happily arranged. The *Creole* case is not concluded. Those violent men in this country who asserted that adherence to the ground taken by the British government would be a first cause of war, have lowered their crests. Lord Ashburton has conducted the matter with great ability and address, and the people here are forward in paying all the respect and honour to him that is in their power. How very thankful we ought to be that hostilities are prevented by this amicable arrangement. Just so easy would it always be to avoid war, and continue in peace, if both parties were determined on maintaining amity. May we not hope that the war spirit has subsided, and that the peaceful principles of the religion of peace will hereafter sway the councils of nations."

Extract of a letter to Joseph Sturge, from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated 8mo., 25, 1842:—"It is as yet uncertain whether we shall or shall not have a tariff. John Tyler has vetoed two bills; a third bill has passed the house of Representatives by a very small majority, and may pass the Senate; it is expected Tyler will sign it; if he does not, then we must descend to specie prices. Labour will fall to ten cents per day (as it did after the revolution, when the 'continental money' was cried down); then, voluntary labour will be able to underwork forced labour, so nobody will buy or sell slaves—there will be an end to the internal slave trade. This will be advancing half way towards the abolition of slavery (that institution will not be able to exist five years in any state in this union, under such circumstances); able-bodied male slaves are now selling at the South for one hundred to three hundred dollars each—they formerly sold for one thousand dollars. If your government would repeal the duty on our bread stuffs, upon condition of our admitting a like quantity of your manufactures free from duty, it would tend to bring about this desirable state of things (even should our government pass a tariff for the present for the sake of revenue). Such an act of Great Britain would find so many warm advocates here, that it is probable a corresponding act would be procured from our government. Whether we have or have not a tariff, the days of slavery are numbered; a high tariff may retard, but it cannot prevent, the abolition of that peculiar institution. Wheat and other bread stuffs will once more become our staple of exports; the free labour of India will exclude our slave-raised cotton from your market. Is it not clearly to the interest of Great Britain to admit our bread stuffs free from duty? It will enable us to buy (and to pay for) that much more of your manufactures; the wealth of the people in this country, with a continually increasing population, are such, that we will buy all that the sale of our produce will pay for. We are increasing with astonishing rapidity. Lord Ashburton's treaty meets with general favour. It shows how quickly practical business men, accustomed to fair and honourable dealings, can make an equitable adjustment of a long-standing and troublesome account, which so many politicians have heretofore been unable to settle, to the satisfaction of either party—whereas Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster's treaty will probably please both parties. 'Blessed are the peace-makers.'"

FRANCE.

The intelligence from France is destitute of public interest. The *Commerce* states, that the French government had at last resolved on granting, at the request of M. Piscatory, the million of francs demanded by the Greek cabinet.

The *Courrier Francais* announces, that Lord Lowther had visited Paris for the purpose of making new arrangements for the conveyance of the Indian mail, which will hereafter be landed at Venice or Trieste. The grant of the exclusive monopoly of the gum trade in Senegal to a single company, continued to be strenuously attacked by the liberal journals, and but feebly defended by some of the ministerial organs. The *Toulonnais* of the 11th inst. publishes a letter from Tangiers of the 12th ult., announcing the termination of the difference which had arisen between France and Morocco. The *Moniteur Parisien* of Friday evening announces, that a revolution took place in Servia on the 31st ult., and that Prince Michael had escaped into Austria. The insurgents, under the command of Vouthitch, soon became masters of the arsenal, and Prince Michael, after defending himself during two days, had been at last abandoned by the greatest part of his troops, and compelled to seek his safety in flight.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid state, that it was still reported that a modification would shortly take place in the cabinet. Nothing positive, however, was known on the subject. M. Calatrava, the minister of finance, was actively prosecuting the reform of his department, into which he had already introduced many useful and important alterations. He contemplated to unite the directions of the rents and customs in the hands of M. Gamboa, a measure which would procure to the treasury

a saving of 30,000 reals. It was rumoured that General Rodil was on the point of exchanging the ministry of war for the captaincy-general of the island of Cuba, which General Valdes is obliged to resign on account of ill health; and that General Alcala, the military commander of the Basque provinces, would be appointed captain-general of the Philippine islands. Messrs Arguelles and Count D'Oflalia were dangerously ill. There was some talk about the general amnesty being granted to political offenders. Some members of the cabinet, however, were of opinion that this act of clemency should emanate from the Cortes, which, it was then believed, would be convoked for the 1st of November.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Peers had passed the bill of Ways and Means for the present year. The tariff question had not made any further advance. The ministry remained unchanged. Discussions had taken place in both houses respecting the slaver Gloria. The murder of a judge at Medoes had excited a great sensation, and had led the government to introduce a bill, to try cases of the kind by military tribunals, which was fully expected to pass into a law. It was believed that a company of rich Oporto capitalists was forming to relieve the government from their dependence on the monied people of Lisbon; and particularly from the tobacco contractors, who it was thought likely would throw up the concern, which would pass into other hands.

The disturbances at Braga and Midões appear to have been entirely got under; as no account of a fresh outbreak has been received. The distress continues to be most alarming in the Douro district and in Tras-os-Montes. The Queen and court have returned from Cintra, to take up their residence in Lisbon, the great heats having subsided. The prorogation of the Cortes will take place by royal decree, without any formal speech.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Official accounts have been received from Port Natal, contradicting the intelligence which was brought by the previous arrival, of the probable destruction of Captain Smith and the force under his command. It appears from the despatches published, that the troops, although subjected to very great difficulties and privations, and suffering much from the repeated attacks of the Boers, or farmers, were enabled to maintain their position until the arrival of reinforcements from the colony.

THE LEVANT.

The Levant mail brings Constantinople letters of the 27th, Alexandria news of the 26th, and Malta news of the 5th. There was every assurance of a termination of the Persian and Turkish difference, in despite of rumours and engagements. The Porte awaits the return of Selim Bey to fulfil the promises made by it to Lord Ponsonby respecting Syria. Some fears were entertained of outbreaks in Thessaly and on the side of Servia. The Porte has collected troops in both quarters by way of precaution.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—No less than 85,000 persons have visited the exhibition of pictures selected by the prize-holders of 1842; and notwithstanding the great pressure occasioned by so large a body of visitors, not the slightest accident has happened to any of the pictures.

An account showing the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the bank of England, from the 18th day of June, to the 10th day of Sept., 1842, both inclusive, published in pursuance of the act 3 and 4 William IV., c. 98:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£19,714,000	Securities	£23,159,000
Deposits	9,833,000	Bullion	9,177,000
	£29,547,000		£32,336,000

On Friday week an accident occurred to Dr Ryan, of the Polytechnic Institution, Regent street, while experimenting on some explosive compounds. The first portion of the matter exploded in a satisfactory manner; but the second portion, having been submitted to the test, failed. Upon this Dr Ryan, imagining that some part of the process had gone wrong, approached the mixture for the purpose of putting the apparatus to rights; when the mixture exploded, and he was struck by a large weight upon the arm, which laid him prostrate, and he remained insensible for many minutes. Upon examination, it was found that Dr Ryan's left arm was badly fractured above the wrist. No serious results are apprehended, and Dr Ryan has since resumed his lectures at the Polytechnic Institution.

On Thursday morning, a young man jumped off the parapet at the top of a house in Billingsgate, a height of ninety feet from the ground. As he fell he turned over once, striking a beam of wood about four inches thick, which was fixed to the end of the blind overhanging the front of the shop. This piece of wood was broken asunder in the middle, but it so far checked the fall as to cause the man to alight flat on his back upon a bench: his feet struck a porter carrying a salmon-tub, and his head came in contact with the breast of a Jew, who seemed to suffer severely. There was no external appearance of injury, but the man was found to be speechless. He proved to be a visitor from the country, at the house of Mr Rous, a fish-salesman; and as he had lately talked incoherently, and there is insanity in his family, madness is supposed to be the cause of his attempt at self-destruction. He lies in St Thomas's hospital.

A YOUNG WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—At about a quarter to eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire was discovered in the house, No. 40, Fore street, Limehouse, inhabited by Mr Porter, a mariner, and the excitement and alarm of the inhabitants increased when it was ascertained that the daughter of Mr Porter was in that part of the house where the flames were seen. This was in one of the back rooms; and on an entrance being forced, the young female in question, Miss Elizabeth Porter, a fine young woman about eighteen years of age, was found enveloped in flames, and in the extreme of agony. She was immediately conveyed to the London hospital, but she survived only a few hours. The fire was soon after subdued. The unhappy young

woman was unable to explain the cause of the accident; but it is supposed that her clothes caught fire, and that in her attempt to escape she set the furniture also on fire. She was generally respected and beloved.

STEAMER ON FIRE.—Tuesday afternoon the Planet, a Gravesend steamer belonging to the Star company, left London bridge with nearly a hundred passengers on board, but had not proceeded far before it was discovered that the deck in the neighbourhood of the boilers was unusually hot, and that the vessel was on fire. Soon afterwards smoke ascended from the engine-room in large quantities; the passengers became greatly alarmed; and the captain brought up without delay in the tier off Alderman's stairs, Lower East Smithfield, where the Planet was made fast to the Duke of Cornwall, a Dublin steam-ship. The pumps of the Cornwall were put in requisition, and by the greatest exertions the flames were extinguished before they had extended beyond the deck. The passengers were transferred to the Ruby steamer, and conveyed to Gravesend.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Thursday afternoon a fire broke out at the extensive black and white wadding manufactory of Messrs Taylor and Richards, situate in James street, Kennington. The fire broke out in the wadding-room, and, from the light and inflammable nature of its contents, the whole was speedily in a blaze. The engines from the neighbourhood were immediately on the spot, under the superintendence of Mr Braidwood, and powerful streams of water poured upon the flames. Unfortunately, however, from the height they had obtained, it was found impossible to subdue them until the whole of the building, with the valuable machinery and other contents, was destroyed. It is not known how the fire originated; and, to add to the calamity, Messrs Taylor and Richards are not insured. Their loss must be immense, from the nature and value of the machinery employed in the manufacture of the wadding. This is the third time, within the last two years, that Messrs Taylor and Co. have been sufferers from similar disasters.

SUMMARY OF LONDON.—London is the largest and richest city in the world; occupies a surface of thirty-two square miles, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four, and five stories high. It consists of London city, Westminster city, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth districts. The two latter are on the south side of the Thames. It contains 300 churches and chapels of the establishment; 364 dissenters' chapels; 22 foreign chapels; 250 public schools; 1,500 private schools; 150 hospitals; 156 almshouses, besides 205 other institutions; 550 public offices; 14 prisons; 22 theatres; 24 markets. Consumes annually 110,000 bullocks, 776,000 sheep, 250,000 lambs, 250,000 calves, and 270,000 pigs; 11,000 tons of butter, 13,000 tons of cheese, 10 million gallons of milk, a million quarters of wheat, or 64 millions of quatern loaves, 65,000 pipes of wine; 2 million gallons of spirits, and 2 million barrels of porter and ale. Employs 16,502 shoemakers, 14,552 tailors, 2,391 blacksmiths, 2,013 whitesmiths; 5,030 house painters, 1,076 fish dealers, 2,662 hatters and hosiers, 13,208 carpenters, 6,822 bricklayers, &c., 5,416 cabinet makers, 1,005 wheelwrights, 2,180 sawyers, 2,807 jewelers, 1,172 old clothesmen (chiefly Jews), 3,628 compositors, 700 pressmen, 1,393 stationers, 2,633 watch and clock makers, 4,227 grocers, 1,430 milkmen, 5,655 bakers, 2,091 barbers, 1,040 brokers, 4,322 butchers, 1,586 cheesemongers, 1,082 chemists, 4,199 clothiers and linendrapers, 2,167 coach makers, 1,367 coal merchants, 2,133 coopers, 1,381 dyers, 2,319 plumbers, 907 pastrycooks, 869 saddlers, 1,246 tinmen, 803 tobaccoists, 1,470 turners, 556 undertakers. [The above are all males above twenty years of age.] 10,000 private families of fashion, &c. About 77,000 establishments of trade and industry, 4,400 public houses, 330 hotels, 470 beer shops, 960 spirit and wine shops. There are six bridges over the Thames at London. London docks cover 20 acres; 14 tobacco warehouses, 14 acres; and the wine cellars 3 acres, containing 22,000 pipes. The two West India docks cover 51 acres. St Catherine's docks cover 24 acres. The Surrey docks, on the opposite side, are also very large. There are generally about 5,000 vessels and 3,000 boats on the river, employing 8,000 watermen and 4,000 labourers. London pays about one-third the window duty in England; the number of houses assessed being about 120,000, rated at upwards of five millions sterling. The house rental is probably seven or eight millions.—*Knight's London.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 21.

The accounts received this morning from the manufacturing districts, state that at Manchester more of the power-loom weavers have returned to labour, and it is expected before the end of the week, the general strike, so far as regards Manchester, will be at an end. The weavers, however, affirm that the return to work is merely temporary, and they assert that preparations are making for another extensive cessation from labour until they obtain better terms with the masters. Some excitement was caused on Monday by the burial of the rioter who was killed; the weavers determined to form a procession with the body to the grave, and the magistrates immediately put forth a proclamation, declaring such processions illegal, and their intention to suppress it if attempted. Notwithstanding this caution, an immense number of persons congregated, and formed in line after the corpse. They were met by the magistrates and a police force, about a quarter of a mile from the place of burial, when they were dispersed; the relatives of the deceased alone being permitted to follow the corpse. At Bolton the spinners have turned out, pursuant to a notice given to the masters a fortnight ago. Stockport and the neighbourhood continue steadily at work, but in Ashton-under-Lyne no approach has been made towards the adjustment of difficulties.

An express from Paris announces that letters have arrived from Constantinople to the 31st of August. Izzet Mahomet has been dismissed from the post of Grand Vizier, and Raouf Pacha appointed in his stead. Halil Pacha is nominated President of the Superior Council of Justice. The Hatti Sheriff, dismissing Izzet, gives as cause, his incapacity to bring to a good termination, the important negotiations entrusted to him. Tahir, it is said, will also be dismissed.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply is very limited, and the market dull; prices are again receding.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A decided Foe to Ecclesiastical Tyranny," next week.

"Isaac Peterkin, Jun." We must decline the insertion of his letter, from a conviction that the radical minority in parliament are not prepared to co-operate.

The printed paper from Glasgow is unsuited to our columns.

"One of the Middle Class." We are anxious at all times to promote the freest discussion of our principles, but the insertion of his letter would impose upon us the necessity of answering objections which we have over and over again refuted. We are not anxious to have it said of us,

"And thrice he routed all his foes,
And thrice he slew the slain."

We commend to our correspondent's attention the back numbers of the *Nonconformist*.

If our correspondent at Saltcoats, would send his communications somewhat earlier, he would greatly oblige us. The meeting of which he has sent us an account was noticed in the *Nonconformist* last week.

Extract from the return of the stamps issued to newspapers for April, May, and June, 1842.

Nonconformist	36,250
Patriot (twice a week)	70,000
Spectator	46,000
Atlas	26,000
Observer	25,000

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 8 lines 5s. 0d.	For 16 lines... 7 0	For 24 lines... 9 0
10..... 5 6	18..... 7 6	26..... 9 6
12..... 6 0	20..... 8 0	28..... 10 0
14..... 6 6	22..... 8 6	Every additional 2 lines, 6d.

* * * Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a post office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1842.

SUMMARY.

THE Queen returned in safety from Scotland, and landed at Woolwich on Saturday last. If rumour be correct, her Majesty was much pleased with her northern tour, and has expressed an intention of repeating it on some future occasion. Were our neighbours the Scotch a little less ostentatious of their loyalty, were the respect that they are disposed to show to the monarch of these realms somewhat less obtrusive—less allied to the adulation which degrades the party who offers it, and which well nigh idolises the party to whom it is offered—we cannot but think that they would be better satisfied with themselves, and stand in a somewhat more dignified position in respect to others. Have they forgotten the noble sentiment of their own poet?

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

And this by a strange association of ideas, reminds us of the approaching Edinburgh banquet, at which homage is to be done to political truth in the person of its representative, William Sharman Crawford. We understand that the members of parliament who voted with the honourable member for Rochdale, on his complete suffrage motion, have declined the invitation to be present at that festival. We are glad of it. We never had the smallest faith in that parliamentary clique, yclept the radical minority. We may have forgiven, but we have not yet forgotten, the tenacity with which these men clung to the skirts of the whigs, and the readiness with which they supported them through all their inconsistencies. There is perhaps scarcely a man of them, who at one time or other, during his political career, has not avowed his attachment to every principle embraced by the Complete Suffrage Union. Previously to the passing of the Reform bill, the articles of their creed differed little from our own; and the organs of their party, the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Examiner*, assumed, as the basis of their discussions, principles which it is now the fashion to sneer at as absurd. A change has come over the whole body. They are completely permeated by whiggery. Their leading men are probably anticipating the period when the next wave of public opinion shall bear them into office. The Complete Suffrage movement is too independent of them—too sternly sincere—too little under their control, to be viewed by them with any satisfaction. The new wine cannot be put into old bottles. We much feared that our Edinburgh friends would unconsciously have opened the door to a vast amount of that same shuffling, compromise, and intrigue, which of late years have ruined the reform interest in this kingdom. We cannot but say, therefore, that we are relieved to hear the invited members declare their *non placet*. The purity of the principles in question, like the total abstinence from intoxicating drink, which we understand is to be a feature of the banquet, is far too severe for trading politicians.

There is yet considerable latent uneasiness in our manufacturing districts. Government has yet to learn that physical force is no cure for social and political disorders. Another extensive turn-out seems to impend over the country, and to threaten its tranquillity. What the end of these things will be none can conjecture; but unless parliament meet during the autumn, and legislate in a very different spirit to what they have hitherto done, it is impossible to contemplate the approach of winter without a feeling of dread.

Foreign intelligence, with the exception of that from America, is not very important. Lord Ashburton's labours have been brought to a successful close, and the treaty of Washington has been ratified by the Senate. On this treaty we have made a few comments in another column.

MEANWHILE.

THE address of the extraordinary council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, published in our last number, seems to have

made a deep impression upon the public mind. The mild and conciliatory spirit which it breathes, the vast moment of the object to which it calls attention, the strictly constitutional character of the means which it proposes to employ, and, above all, the project of holding a national conference, which it announces, have gone far to disarm prejudice where it existed, and to inspire confidence where it did not—to silence the cavils of the supercilious, and to mar the forced merriment of that numerous tribe of political scribblers, who make sport of everything which has not yet become sufficiently important to pay. The cause of complete suffrage has now got to the end of its second stage. It has outlived silence and neglect—it has passed unharmed through the drizzle of philosophical sneers, and the peltings of coarser ridicule; robust and healthy from its very birth, it has taken the liberty to grow, and stretch its young limbs, and scramble into a vigorous youth, without asking leave of those eminently sweet-tempered step-dames of all former political movements—those shrewd, but somewhat selfish and well-paid nurses of public opinion, the morning and evening papers. They let it alone, convinced that, deprived of their good offices, it would die. Contrary, however, to their expectations, it lived; and it thrived not a whit the less for being spared their tending and their physic. This plan having failed them, they made a desperate effort to get up a laugh at its expense. Accordingly they set it up as the butt of their raillery—caricatured it—invented nicknames for it—treated it as a most amusing folly. Well! they have again been chagrined by failure—failure, mortifying in proportion to the efforts they put forth. Their sarcasms cut nothing but their own fingers—their jokes all fell short of the mark; and the grin of ridicule, which they practised day by day, invariably and involuntarily faded away, leaving exposed that which it was intended to conceal—the real fear of the parties resorting to it. And now, that at last the unquenchable vitality of the movement has become apparent to whig and tory, they can no longer cloak their dismay. On what tack they will next sail is not yet evident; neither, we may add, is it very important. This conference will puzzle the whole community of conventional hacks and hirelings. A thing which could grow to such proportions without their dandling, is a kind of prodigy with which they have not, heretofore, been called to deal. Experience fails them here. All their notions of propriety have been violated; and, like the Austrian generals who contended that Napoleon was fairly beaten according to the established rules of military warfare, so they may solace themselves with the idea that, if their joint opposition has not extinguished complete suffrage, it *ought* to have done so.

Towards the projected conference, the eyes of all sound-hearted reformers are turning with hope. There is no room left to doubt that, so far as the mere character of the assembly is concerned, it will be pre-eminently successful—calculated to secure the confidence of the intelligent and the patriotic of all classes throughout the empire. Such, at least, appears to be the general expectation. And this very expectation may prove a snare. If, exaggerating the importance of this convocation, the friends of the cause suspend their activity—if they resign to it the work which themselves can more efficiently perform—if dreams of what the conference will do, are allowed to jostle aside duties which crave to be done at once, and the interval between the present time, and the session of that body, be filled up with speculations of what may be accomplished, instead of efforts to secure the accomplishment of it; in a word, unless they know what to do with *meanwhile*—how to turn it to account, and make it subservient to the realisation of their own hopes, then, assuredly, they will one day wake, and find that they have dreamt a dream. This is the danger of their present position. "Forewarned is forearmed." Enthusiasm is a good servant but a bad master; and it is far better in the field than in the council chamber. We shall be excused, therefore, we trust, if we place this subject in the light of sober common sense. We have none too much power to keep the machinery at work, and it is a pity that any of it should escape in mere fizz. It will be well for the friends of complete suffrage to expect nothing but what their own activity can command. They must not wait upon fortune, but make fortune wait upon them.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the efficiency of the projected conference will very mainly depend upon its representative character. Whatever may be the result of its deliberations, it is certain that they will have weight only in proportion to the amount of the public opinion with which they are fraught. Not from the surpassing wisdom of such an assembly, but from its moral influence, will its usefulness spring. As a mere deliberative body, it cannot be expected fairly to sway the national mind—but as reflecting the intelligence, the earnestness, and the resolution of united millions, its power may be made to exceed all calculation. To diffuse that intelligence, to kindle that earnestness, to nerve that resolution, must be the object of untiring effort, *meanwhile*. Activity is now more than ever needed. During the next three months our efforts should be redoubled. All the feeling which we can now create will set in towards this conference, and will help to increase its power. Now is the time for our lecturers to be afield, sowing their seed with unsparing hand. At this juncture, every association should be at work, straining its energies and wielding its influence, as though success depended upon itself. Every convert added to our ranks, every effort put forth on behalf of our principles, every victory gained in the approaching municipal elections, will prove an accession of strength and influence to the conference. All will tell upon its efficiency. No well-directed attempt to advance the cause can now be thrown away. The stream of public opinion flows towards that narrow channel, and every particle which helps to swell its volume now, will help to increase its force when it shall arrive there.

We may add, that unwonted and incessant activity *meanwhile*, will do much to prepare the public mind for carrying out the plans which the conference may decide upon adopting. Their success will be dependent upon somewhat besides their own judgment. Wisdom alone will not be all that they require. As in the ordinary walks of life, so in the political world,

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft a' gley,
An' lea'e us nought but grief and pain
For promis'd joy."

Their plans will necessarily want hands to execute them. It must be our care to furnish the conference with materials with which to work. It will make all the difference whether their counsels shall fall upon willing or unwilling ears—whether they shall have to create excitement, or to direct it. Sagacity avails nothing with the drowsy; and the seed which, upon a duly prepared soil, would germinate and produce in abundance, is scattered in vain upon the beaten road. Truth, indeed, is always the same, but cannot always command the same results. That effort may at one time be powerless for good, which at another is completely successful. Whether the conference shall have to cut its way through a mass of superincumbent prejudice, or whether its strokes shall light upon the national conscience already laid bare to the very quick, is obviously not a matter of indifference. The impression made by its deliberations will depend very much upon the kind of stuff which is about the nation's heart. It behoves the friends of the cause to look to this. Whatever can now be done to enlighten public opinion, and conciliate public good-will, must of necessity render incalculably more effective the labours of this body; and, besides augmenting the stock of feeling to be represented, will render that representation more availing in itself.

Other considerations come crowding in upon our minds—other views of the importance of filling up the interval between this and December, with discreet but active agitation. But our limits forbid more at present. This only we hope, that the advocates of complete suffrage will see the policy of being up and doing—that they will not allow themselves just now to rest upon their oars—and that they will take especial care that the projected conference fail not of the good expected from it for want of a wise and diligent use of *meanwhile*.

BOROUGH PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES.

IN accordance with the promise we made to our readers in the leading article of our last number, entitled "The Work to be Done," we have given in another place a list of the cities and boroughs in England and Wales, viewed in their relation to complete suffrage. As ample notes of explanation are subjoined, it will be unnecessary for us to do more here, than to claim for the document attentive consideration. At another time we may possibly enter somewhat more into detail, in regard to the plan of agitation which appears to us to promise the most efficiency. We are thoroughly persuaded that the battle may be won by constitutional means; that the power of the aristocracy for evil is not so formidable as we have been wont to imagine; and that, by choosing the right ground for agitation and bringing its force to bear upon well-defined points, we may, even under the present defective system of representation, secure the triumphant return of a Complete Suffrage parliament.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

THE visit of the King of Prussia to this country impressed us with the idea that he was a plain, unostentatious man, endowed with a tolerable share of common sense. His appearance in public did not excite the enthusiasm which greeted the allied sovereigns in 1814; but this was to be accounted for by the change wrought since that period in the temper of the people, who are now more likely to be critical and captious with the rulers of the earth, than to yield them a blind and tumultuous homage. He was treated with the respect due to an invited guest, but beyond this there was nothing which his character, his position, or his acts would have warranted.

Since his return to his own dominions we have, ever and anon, heard rumours of much that he has been doing, or causing to be done, which, from a part of our aristocratic press, has won an almost rapturous acknowledgment. Refusing to imitate Russia in Poland, or Austria in Italy, he has not attempted to denationalise or degrade his Polish subjects. He allows them to cultivate their native language, to wear their national dress, to sing their national songs, and perpetuate their national manners; in a word, he uses them as his subjects, and not as his slaves. In token also of his anti-sectarian spirit, he has permitted a scientific Jew to assume the distinction of a member of the Royal society at Berlin, in direct opposition to the fiat of the Minister of Instruction; and he has bestowed an order of scientific merit upon the republican Arago, adding, with a condescension which we hope the Irish liberator will estimate, that he would have sent the same to Daniel O'Connell himself had he been distinguished in science or literature. The latest of these doings of Prussian Majesty, making "all Europe ring from side to side," has been the delivery of a speech at Cologne, wherein the principle of religious liberty was boldly asserted amid the responsive shouts of thousands of his German compatriots.

We are willing to admit that these acts sit gracefully upon the Prussian monarch, and "become him better than his crown." Far be it from us to disparage or depreciate them. There is no doubt that Frederick the Fourth is immeasurably superior to the semi-barbarous Nicholas or the semi-idiotic Ferdinand. But there are facts which neither the false nor the sterling virtues of royalty—the pinchbeck nor the gold—should make us forget. The opinion of the Prussian people is far in advance of the Prussian monarch. His speech at Cologne is but a faint rhetorical echo of what has long

been working in the German mind. Had he asserted the principles of civil as well as religious liberty, his Prussian subjects would, at least, have hailed them with satisfaction. But civil liberty he would confine rather than extend; and, in this view, his recent conduct savours as much of policy as of liberality. He would have his subjects build cathedrals, float upon the full tide of musical excitement, explore the realms of metaphysical transcendentalism, revel in all the delights of imaginative art, nay, even engage in the keenest theological speculations, so long as they abstained from interfering with government, examining its foundations, and questioning their solidity. For he must feel that if he can divert the thoughts of those over whom he reigns from governmental changes to social gaieties and intellectual amusements, the day which shall render the Prussian monarchy responsible to the Prussian people may be indefinitely postponed. We doubt, however, the ultimate success of this royal game, and we will state succinctly why.

After the battle of Jena, the statesman at the head of Prussian affairs, convinced of the insufficiency of military organisation to repel a soldiery animated by some stronger motive than military discipline supplies, bethought himself of infusing fresh life into the Prussian kingdom, by abrogating old institutions and creating new. Accordingly, in October, 1807, a law appeared suppressing hereditary vassalage and declaring all persons equal before the law. This was followed, in 1808, by the destruction of the old municipal corporations, and by conferring upon every artisan residing in a town, or the possessor of any property in the district around, the rank of citizen, and the right of electing municipal officers and local magistrates. Feudal jurisdictions and patrimonial rights of justice were at the same time abolished, and the King alone acknowledged as the fountain of executive power. Finally, a national representation was promised. This promise was solemnly renewed in 1815, although down to the present hour it has never been fulfilled. Yet the promise thus publicly recorded has tended to rivet the attention of the most intelligent and active-minded of the Prussian nation upon this one object; and while the concluding years of the late King were embittered by the symptoms of discontent constantly manifesting themselves at his repeated evasions, his son has been placed in the position of being at once the liberal patron of literature, art, and educational improvement, and the illiberal suppressor of freedom of opinion on political subjects. On his accession, he made, indeed, a show of granting a representative constitution; but it was a mere mockery. It distributed the electoral power between the government and the wealthiest provincial proprietors; and so keenly was this felt by the nation, that remonstrance upon remonstrance was laid before the throne. These remonstrances were treated *secundum artem regalem*. The writer of a pamphlet was imprisoned, and his pamphlet destroyed. The magistrates and city of Breslau incurred the King's severe displeasure, because they simply petitioned for a real, instead of a sham, constitution. Several leading liberals were put under the surveillance of the police; and by these and kindred means the King of Prussia has contrived to silence, for a time, the storm that was gathering around him. But it will only be for a time. In their free municipal elections, and in the benefits which they derive from them, the Prussians have a daily example of the value of the representative principle, and are daily preparing themselves for its exercise upon a more extensive scale. The government, and the territorial aristocracy, may be banded together against them; but, in the history of Europe, popular energy and commercial enterprise have hitherto triumphed over landed oligarchies and hereditary monarchs, and we do not believe that the future history of Prussia will prove an exception.

We have been induced to touch upon this topic for two reasons. First, we have thought it right, while giving appropriate commendation to those acts of the King of Prussia which evince a liberal disposition, to remind our readers of that portion of his conduct which equally shadows forth despotic inclinations. And secondly, we have thought it would be both interesting and instructive to dwell, for a brief space, upon the peaceful struggle of a great people for political freedom; and, remembering our common origin as nations, and the deep sympathies of language and literature which unite us, to mingle our aspirations with theirs; mutually looking forward to the time when, in the heart of despotic Germany, the truth shall be proclaimed, that the safest basis upon which a nation's happiness can rest, is the enlightened interest which they themselves take in their political government.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LORD ASHBURTON, in a few months, has ended the disputes between this country and America, some of which had baffled the diplomacy of our ministers and our allies for more than half a century—from 1783 to 1842. The *Morning Chronicle* (or rather that unhappy protocolist, Lord Palmerston, through the columns of the whig journal) complains loudly, that in the settlement of the boundary question, the United Kingdom has truckled to the United States; which complaint is but the cuckoo note of the Paris press, delighted with the opportunity of taunting "*la perfide Albion*," upon what it assumes to be the dishonourable terms of the Washington treaty. But neither the wounded vanity of the ex-foreign secretary, nor the absurd tirades of the French journals, shall prevent us from congratulating our countrymen upon the peaceful arrangement of questions, which, as long as they remained open, threatened to involve us in hostilities. National honour, and the unsullied purity of the British flag, are phrases which we love to see in a royal speech. There they go at once to our heart. But, when national honour displays itself in national obstinacy about trifles, and the British flag is to be stained in the blood of thousands on account of a few miles of territory, then, we venture

to say, that the less we have to do with these rhetorical counterfeits, the better for our honour as men, and our purity as Christians.

Besides the settlement of the boundary question, measures have been taken for the suppression of the slave trade, and the giving up of criminals in certain cases. As far as the suppression of the slave trade is concerned, this treaty will be of little value. England and America are to co-operate on the coast of Africa; but America refuses to concede the right of search, without which slaves will infallibly be kidnapped under the American flag. In the face of this refusal, England had but one of two courses to pursue; either to waive the question, which she has done, or to resolve to enforce the right of search upon American vessels, which she could not have done without going to war. Deeply as we are interested in the abolition of the slave traffic, we are persuaded that a war with America is not the way to promote that object. We prefer abiding the time, which assuredly will come, when the southern states shall be compelled, by the power of opinion, to relinquish their slave institutions. America will then cease to make her quixotic abhorrence of the right of search a cloak for her pro-slavery predilections.

By the 10th article of the treaty,

"It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other: provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive."

This article was of course suggested by the case of the Creole. Lord Ashburton dared not even enter upon the subject of giving up the slaves (now, we are proud to say, slaves no longer) who escaped from that vessel. Such a step would have been in the teeth of our national law, and could never be the basis of international concessions. Nor does this article, as we understand it, enable the Americans to claim their slaves from the British government, should a case similar to that of the Creole arise. For it is expressly provided, that fugitives charged with the offences named, are not to be given up unless they are amenable to the law of the place to which they have fled; and slaves who, in endeavouring to escape from slavery, should assault with violence, or even slay, those in whose custody they are, would be held blameless by British law, domestic or colonial. Such is our interpretation of this article, of the correctness of which we have no doubt; but it would be highly advisable for the Anti-slavery Society, as the representative of the anti-slavery cause here, to obtain from the government an assurance that this article is not intended to deprive fugitive slaves of one single immunity which British law now accords to them.

In addition to the treaty we learn that, owing to Lord Ashburton's exertions, the United States legislature has passed a bill, enabling the two countries henceforth to settle international disputes without the obstructive intervention of local jurisdiction. Had this power existed previously, McLeod's case would not have been attended with so much embarrassment and anxiety. The federal government would have set him free on the demand of our minister, and treated the burning of the Caroline as the act of Great Britain, instead of a few of her subjects. This bill is in itself a pregnant sign of the conciliatory tone produced by Lord Ashburton's friendly and judicious negotiations.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH.

This gentleman is assistant-commissioner to the Manchester police, and believing himself aggrieved by the conduct of certain magistrates, he has written a letter to the chief-commissioner, Sir Charles Shaw, asking to be held "irresponsible by him or her Majesty's government, if obliged to act in conjunction with or follow the instructions of those in whom he cannot repose confidence." There is a grandiloquence of style in this language, held by an assistant-commissioner of the police of a provincial town, which, however, we pass by in order to say a word or two about the complaint he has made. On the 13th instant, Captain Sleigh had tidings of a chartist meeting in Brown street. He was astonished at the presumption of the chartists, in thus daring to meet for any purpose whatever, and immediately marched a brigade of 100 police to the spot. The chartists, engaged in a peaceful and constitutional occupation, *i.e.*, meeting to discuss their grievances, did not move one inch on the apparition of the police. They were told, indeed, by the person addressing them, to stand firm; whereupon, says Captain Sleigh, "finding they would not be removed without force, the police immediately dispersed them, and succeeded in arresting 45." Up to this point Captain Sleigh was thoroughly satisfied. He had dispersed a legal meeting of his fellow-subjects, and captured in the most gallant manner, forty-five prisoners. He felt that he had done the state some service. What, therefore, must have been his chagrin when he heard Mr Walker, a magistrate, ask one of his inspectors, "What was the use of taking them prisoners, there is no case against them?" What, no use in taking forty-five chartists prisoners! Could not they be imprisoned, indicted for riot, sedition, treason, or some other offence, no matter what? No use! Why Captain Sleigh would have put them on the treadmill for a month, as rogues and vagabonds, if he could have done nothing else with them.

Mr Walker, however, the aforesaid magistrate, discharged all the prisoners next morning, with the exception of two, on their own recognizances of £20., to keep the peace for three months. This was more than Captain Sleigh could bear in silence. He set to work, wrote a letter to Sir Charles Shaw, and publicly withdrew his confidence in Mr Walker and the Manchester magistrates. What will be the effect upon them we have no means of calculating. One thing only seems clear in this business, that Captain Sleigh feels that his occupation of disturber of the public meetings of the people will be gone, unless he makes a desperate effort to retain it. He is aware of the high opinion the Home Secretary entertains for constables, and perhaps looks for reward and promotion, if he can only bring himself within the ken of Sir James Graham. Perhaps Sir James may take the hint, but for our part, we do not regret that the police in Manchester have at last met with some slight check in their gross interference with the right of public meeting.

On Saturday, at half-past twelve, the Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Windsor Castle, having traveled from town to Slough by a special train of the Great Western railway.

Her Majesty's voyage from Scotland, was performed in about 40 hours. The Trident arrived at Woolwich exactly at ten o'clock on Saturday morning. There was not so much state as was observed at her embarkation, but far more interest and more favourable circumstances attended her landing. A large fleet of steamers accompanied the Trident on her passage up the river and formed an imposing spectacle. At half-past ten her Majesty, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude and the thunder of cannon, stepped with Prince Albert into the barge, the rowers gave way, and the next moment the royal pair were safely landed. The royal carriage drove rapidly along, amid the loud acclamations of the crowd. Her Majesty looked somewhat pale, but was animated and cheerful; she wore a tartan satin dress. The Prince, who was in plain clothes, appeared rather sunburnt.

The King of Hanover is rapidly recovering from his severe illness, and able to take short carriage drives. The courier who brought the despatches denies the authenticity of the statement that his Majesty had formed a marriage with Madame de Burtwitz.

Lord John Russell, it is said, has been occupying his leisure hours, since his retirement from office, in preparing for publication selections from the correspondence of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, from the originals preserved at Woburn Abbey.

The report that the Duke of Newcastle is in great financial difficulties, as mentioned by us a few weeks back, is now a well-ascertained matter of fact. The whole of his sheep, and many of his horses, are announced to be sold by auction in the course of the present month. A great deal of his disposable property has already been privately sold.—*Nottingham Review*.

We have been informed that the individual to whom the country is indebted for the inestimable advantages of the cheap postage, has just been dismissed from his situation by the government. Mr Rowland Hill is no longer to have even a share in the working of his own plan. This announcement, being in accordance with an intimation made in parliament towards the close of the session, may not occasion much surprise; but we are greatly mistaken if it does not excite throughout the country feelings of regret and indignation. The proceeding is one so discreditable to the government, that we can hardly understand how it should have been sanctioned, as it must have been, by Sir Robert Peel.—*Chronicle*.

THE BIRMINGHAM POLICE.—The following startling contrast is worthy the consideration, at least, of the rate payers of Birmingham. We presume there must be some merit in their police system, else they would hardly pay so dear for it. For our part, however, we should be inclined to suspect that they are paying too much for their whistle. Let our readers judge:—

Comparative Statement of the Annual Expense of the Police Force of Birmingham, and the Government of America.

BOROUGH OF BIRMINGHAM.		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	
	Per Ann.		Per Ann.
1 Chief Commissioner	£700	President of America	Dol. 25,000
1 Chief Superintendent	300	Vice President	5000
4 Superintendents, £150 each ..	600	Secretary of State	6000
10 Inspectors, £100 each	1000	Secretary of Treasury	6000
12 Sub-Inspectors, £70 each	840	Secretary of War	6000
12 Sergeants, £60 each	720	Secretary of Navy	6000
12 Com. Sergeants, £52 10s each ..	630	One Chief Judge	6000
8 Horse Patrol, with accoutre'ts ..	1000	Six Chief Justices	30,000
320 Privates, £40 16s each	13,056		
Contingent Expenses	11,006		
	£29,846		£20,812

Thus it appears that the Birmingham police costs 9,034l. more than the American people pay to their principal officers of state. And the excess is the more curious when we know that the population of America is 17,069,543, and of Birmingham only 182,369! Under the old system the annual police expenditure was, in 1838, 4,310l.; so that upon no grounds of economy, positive or relative, can the inhabitants of Birmingham boast of their "new police." But there must be some reason for their liking it which we are too obtuse to discover, else would they hardly continue to support it.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.—It is a fact well known to the provision trade, that some unprincipled dealers are to a large extent imposing upon the public, by advertising and vending as "American pork," stale and defective Irish "bacon mess pork," and that at the price of 34d. per lb. By this means the provision warehouses have been relieved to a large extent, of a very inferior and otherwise unsaleable article, at a price beyond its real value. Good Irish bacon mess pork, is at the present time to be bought in the market at 50s. per barrel of 200 lbs. say, 3d. per lb. The fact of the low duty on foreign pork, of the new tariff, not coming into operation until October next, will go far to open the eyes of the public to the imposition.

The total amount of property insured against loss by fire in the three kingdoms, for the year 1841, was £735,000,000; the gross amount of farming stock insured is £50,000,000.

GRAMMATICAL WITTICISM.—"Bobby, what is steam?"—"Boiling water."—"That's right; compare it."—"Positive, boil; comparative, boiler; superlative, burst."—*American paper*.

A LIST OF ALL THE CITIES AND BOROUGHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, RETURNING
337 MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

* * The number of representatives returned by each place is denoted by the figure prefixed to each borough.

	Registered Electors.	Majority.		Registered Electors.	Majority.		Registered Electors.	Majority.
BEDFORDSHIRE.			HUNTINGDONSHIRE.			2 Stoke	812	
2 Bedford	878		2 Huntingdon	386		2 Tamworth	501	419
BERKSHIRE.			ISLE OF WIGHT.			1 Walsall	..	1324
1 Abingdon	323	571	2 Newport	..	335	2 Wolverhampton	..	353
2 Reading	..	..	KENT.			SUFFOLK.		
1 Wallingford	368	..	2 Canterbury	..	888	2 Bury St Edmonds	..	332
2 Windsor	667	..	1 Chatham	..	439	1 Eye	332	810
BUCKS.			2 Dover	..	924	2 Ipswich	..	594
2 Aylesbury	1652	..	2 Greenwich	..	1816	2 Sudbury	594	..
2 Buckingham	391	..	1 Hythe	509	..	SURREY.		
2 Chipping Wycombe	399	..	2 Maidstone	..	844	2 Guildford	..	248
2 Great Marlow	373	..	2 Rochester	..	563	2 Lambeth	..	3274
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.			2 Sandwich	977	..	1 Reigate	198	..
2 Cambridge	..	929	LANCASHIRE.			2 Southwark	..	2524
CHESHIRE.			1 Ashton	..	336	SUSSEX.		
2 Chester	..	1086	2 Blackburn	..	457	1 Arundel	261	..
2 Macclesfield	..	455	2 Bolton	..	736	2 Brighton	..	1262
2 Stockport	..	640	1 Bury	..	396	2 Chichester	..	415
CORNWALL.			1 Clitheroe	..	194	2 Hastings	..	480
2 Bodmin	..	170	2 Lancaster	..	656	1 Horsham	..	164
1 Helston	406	..	2 Liverpool	..	7436	1 Midhurst	261	..
1 Launceston	393	..	2 Manchester	..	6076	2 Lewes	..	451
1 Liskeard	..	143	2 Oldham	..	703	2 New Shoreham	1988	..
2 Penryn and Falmouth ..	..	443	2 Preston	..	1817	1 Rye	..	263
1 St Ives	598	..	1 Rochdale	..	483	WARWICKSHIRE.		
2 Truro	..	323	1 Salford	..	1260	2 Birmingham	..	2310
CUMBERLAND.			1 Warrington	..	317	2 Coventry	..	1906
2 Carlisle	..	477	2 Wigan	..	283	2 Warwick	..	489
2 Cockermouth	..	145	LEICESTERSHIRE.			WESTMORELAND.		
1 Whitehaven	..	255	2 Leicester	..	1844	1 Kendal	..	176
DERBYSHIRE.			LINCOLNSHIRE.			WILTSHIRE.		
2 Derby	..	911	2 Boston	..	544	1 Colne	179	..
DEVONSHIRE.			2 Grantham	..	346	2 Chippenham	265	..
1 Ashburton	..	135	1 Grimsby	..	258	2 Cricklade	..	824
1 Barnstaple	..	406	2 Lincoln	..	522	2 Devizes	..	168
1 Dartmouth	..	125	2 Stamford	..	340	2 Marlborough	291	..
2 Devonport	..	1062	MIDDLESEX.			1 Malmesbury	280	..
2 Exeter	..	1835	2 Finsbury	..	6488	2 Salisbury	..	316
2 Honiton	447	..	4 London	..	9533	1 Westbury	291	..
2 Plymouth	..	954	2 Marylebone	..	5813	1 Wilton	205	..
2 Tavistock	347	..	2 Tower Hamlets	..	6726	WORCESTERSHIRE.		
2 Tiverton	..	247	2 Westminster	..	7128	1 Bewdley	..	211
2 Totnes	..	172	MONMOUTHSHIRE.			1 Droitwich	..	179
DORSETSHIRE.			2 Monmouth, Newport, } and Usk District .. }	..	653	1 Dudley	..	469
2 Bridport	..	280	NORFOLK.			2 Evesham	..	186
2 Dorchester	398	..	2 King's Lynn	..	673	1 Kidderminster	..	235
1 Lyme Regis	277	272	2 Norwich	..	2163	2 Worcester	..	1782
2 Poole	..	..	1 Thetford	160	..	YORKSHIRE.		
1 Shaftesbury	491	..	2 Yarmouth	..	953	2 Beverly	..	527
1 Wareham	428	..	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.			2 Bradford	..	738
2 Weymouth	..	331	2 Northampton	..	1029	2 Halifax	..	437
DURHAM.			2 Peterborough	..	285	1 Huddersfield	..	433
2 Durham	..	516	NORTHUMBRIA.			2 Hull	..	2389
1 Gateshead	..	264	2 Berwick	..	378	2 Knarborough	..	121
1 South Shields	..	344	1 Morpeth	363	..	2 Leeds	..	3093
2 Sunderland	..	829	2 Newcastle	..	2266	2 Malton	..	279
ESSEX.			1 Tynemouth	..	383	1 Northallerton	..	142
2 Colchester	1206	..	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.			2 Pontefract	..	362
2 Harwich	181	..	2 Newark	..	566	2 Richmond	..	145
2 Maldon	844	..	2 Nottingham	..	2428	2 Ripon	383	..
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.			2 Retford and Bassetlaw ..	2785	..	2 Scarborough	..	280
1 Cheltenham	..	857	OXFORDSHIRE.			2 Sheffield	..	2226
2 Cirencester	552	..	1 Banbury	..	209	1 Thirsk	..	164
2 Gloucester	..	937	2 Oxford	..	1387	1 Wakefield	..	405
2 Stroud	..	603	1 Woodstock	369	..	1 Whitby	..	223
2 Tewkesbury	..	205	SHROPSHIRE.			2 York	..	1664
HAMPSHIRE.			2 Bridgenorth	..	390	WALES.		
2 Andover	..	122	2 Ludlow	..	212	1 Beaumaris	..	148
1 Christchurch	269	..	2 Shrewsbury	..	933	1 Brecon	335	..
2 Lymington	305	..	2 Wenlock	949	..	1 Cardiff	765	..
1 Petersfield	..	174	SOMERSETSHIRE.			1 Cardigan	..	432
2 Portsmouth	..	919	2 Bath	..	1560	1 Carmarthen	977	..
2 Southampton	..	734	2 Bridgwater	..	287	1 Carnarvon	..	519
2 Winchester	618	..	2 Bristol	..	5439	1 Denbigh	..	941
HEREFORDSHIRE.			1 Frome	..	165	1 Flint	..	527
2 Hereford	..	562	2 Taunton	..	506	1 Haverford West	..	374
2 Leominster	..	313	2 Wells	414	..	1 Merthyr Tydvil	..	381
HERTFORDSHIRE.			STAFFORDSHIRE.			1 Montgomery	..	511
2 Hertford	..	308	2 Lichfield	..	439	1 Pembroke	1179	..
2 St Albans	..	293	2 Newcastle	..	516	1 Radnor	500	..
			2 Stafford	..	633	1 Swansea	..	624

The above is the list of cities and boroughs in England and Wales, sending members to the House of Commons, referred to in our article of last week, headed "The Work to be Done." The towns against which the figures are placed in the first column, headed "Registered Electors," are those in which we deem the power of aristocracy to be the most formidable. Here will be found the tory boroughs of Buckingham and Dorchester, together with the whig boroughs of Colne and Tavistock. As to the boroughs in this the first column, we have given the total number of electors on the register; but as to those towns against which the figures are placed in the second column, these denote the numbers which constitute a majority, it being our principal object to show, at one view, how many electors in each of these places have the power, by associating for that object, to send (as the case may be) one or two votes to the House of Commons in support of complete suffrage. The number of towns we have so placed is 148, returning 258 members; and if, for the reasons we gave last week, the city of London and the metropolitan boroughs, together with the towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, and Leeds be first deducted, it is proved, by the numbers given above, that less than 80,000 electors, in the cities and boroughs of England, have the power to break down the power of that proud aristocracy which enslaves and oppresses them. Let their domination over the county representation be neutralised by the return of 250 members from the towns of England, and it remains only that eighty more votes be obtained from Scotland and Ireland, and the glad shout shall be heard, "Britain is free!"

The above numbers are taken from the last returns made to the order of the House of Commons; and though these do not relate to the present year, they afford a sufficient approach to accuracy. The number given as a majority is half of the stated constituency; but, as is well known, this is far more than is required to make an actual majority on the poll, from the duplicate entries of the name of the same elector, arising from the different sources of qualification. Where the freemen's qualification exists, one-fifth may be safely deducted from the numbers given above, in order to arrive at the number forming an actual majority.

We believe it will be found that no town has been placed in the second column which did not send members to vote for the Reform bill (while many that did remain in the first), or which, having received the franchise by that measure, has not at one time or other returned, so called, liberal members.

PROVINCIAL.

STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The Manchester power-loom weavers who are still out of work held on Tuesday several meetings in various parts of the town, most of which, being open-air meetings, were dispersed by the police. A great deal of hostility was naturally shown towards the police for thus interfering, as the weavers stated that their sole object in thus meeting together was to distribute the subscription which had been made on their behalf. In the afternoon a large meeting of the weavers was held in the chartist room, Brown street, near St Andrew's church. A large body of special constables were in consequence marched from the Town hall to that place, under the command of Captain Sleigh, the assistant commissioner, and Superintendent Sawley. When Superintendent Sawley reached the spot, he found a large crowd in the street, and a person addressing them from the window. This is the account given by the police; and they also say that when Mr Sawley made his appearance, he desired the crowd to disperse, but instead of doing so they saluted him with hooting and execrations; and some stones were thrown. In consequence the police and special constables charged the crowd, dispersed great numbers, and took forty-three of them into custody. The statement of the weavers is totally different. They positively assert that the only object of the meeting was to distribute the subscriptions to the weavers; that a large crowd had collected in the street for this purpose; that the police were not hooted at, and that they did not desire the crowd to separate at all, or they would have been obeyed; but that the charge was instantly made on them, and the parties taken into custody were merely passive spectators, doing no wrong whatever. The event caused very great excitement in the town, and the police and military were on duty to a late hour, and many of the former all night.

On Thursday morning, the power-loom weavers of Booth-street mill, Manchester, went into work at the old prices, but were soon after turned out by a mob of people, before the police could interfere. They subsequently held a meeting, and resolved not again to go to work until they obtained the advance. The 43 prisoners apprehended on Tuesday afternoon were brought up at the Borough court, and the leaders were held to bail to keep the peace, and the others discharged.

On Wednesday the three prisoners who were wounded in the attack on Mr Shepley's mill, were examined before the magistrates, and committed for trial at the next Chester assizes. An attack was on Thursday made on Messrs Garstang's factory at Salford, which was at an early hour visited by a large mob of men and women, the hands all turned out, and the windows broken. The mob thence proceeded to the factory of Messrs Morris, in Oldfield road, where a number of strangers are employed as weavers, instead of the turn-outs. At this place, however, they were repulsed by the hands of Messrs Morris, who were armed for the purpose of self-defence. The men also took three of the ringleaders into custody, and handed them over to the police. Several other factories were visited in the course of the day, and attempts made to turn out the hands with varied success. In the afternoon, a mob of from 700 to 1000 persons assembled before the mill of Messrs Fernley, and broke about 100 windows. The police very shortly arrived, and the men dispersed in all directions; their leader, however, was pursued, taken, and lodged in the New Bailey. The town was in a state of excitement throughout the day, and large bodies of females marched in procession through the streets. John Tear was placed before the magistrates, and committed for conspiracy.

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* says—"that in the course of Friday afternoon, one of the persons who attempted to turn out the hands at the factory of Messrs Morris, in Oldfield road, died from the wounds inflicted on him by the hands in the encounter. This affray seems to have produced a considerable degree of exasperation amongst the turn-out power-loom weavers and the chartists, who plainly assert that the unfortunate victim was a mere passive spectator, and has met his death by unfair means; in fact, nothing less than the conviction of his assailants of the crime of wilful murder will satisfy the turn-outs. In the town, however, there are indications that all is not over; and in consequence of certain reports which have reached the authorities, it is considered necessary again to have detachments of police and special constables in almost constant patrol through the streets. In the surrounding towns, matters do not wear any better aspect, but rather the contrary; and you must not be surprised if next week should again witness as extensive a suspension of labour in the manufacturing towns and villages of Lancashire, if not more so, than that of the 9th of August. There is now an attempt being made to effect such a measure; and, in order to do that, deputies have left this town for all parts of the country. At Bolton, Blackburn, Hindley, and several other places, the notices given by the men that they will leave work unless the masters agree to give the prices of 1838, expire to-night, and in some instances would terminate last night. As it is the general determination of masters not to give the advance required, there will, probably, be a turn-out of considerable numbers, on Monday morning." No further intelligence was received of the state of affairs on Monday morning. On Saturday night six or seven of the most active turn-outs in Ashton, among whom was Pilling, were arrested, and all of them committed on a charge of conspiracy. This measure, it is expected, will put a speedy stop to the outbreak.

Ellis, the ringleader in the late outrages in the Potteries, was committed at Newcastle on Wednesday, to take his trial at the next gaol delivery, for having "with force and arms attempted to levy war against the Queen, her crown and dignity." The charge being one of high treason, the Bench could not accept of bail.

On Wednesday, Mr Maule, solicitor of the treasury, arrived at Stafford to make arrangements for the special commission, which commences on the 1st of October. According to the arrangements, there are to be three courts, over which Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr Justice Parke, and Mr Serjeant Rolfe, are to preside. The Attorney and Solicitor-general, and Mr Serjeant Ludlow, Mr Godson, and three others, are to prosecute for the crown. Mr J. B. Hebbert has received instructions to conduct 30 of the cases, amongst which are those against Mr O'Neil and Mr Linney.—*Birmingham Journal*.

PROPOSED BOARD OF TRADE.—A meeting of masters and workmen engaged in the fancy trade of Huddersfield, and the neighbourhood, was held last week at Huddersfield, called by the workmen, for the purpose of establishing a board of trade for the equalisation of wages. A resolution was eventually adopted adjourning the meeting

to the 17th inst., and requesting the manufacturers to be present. A large number of representatives from several influential firms were present.

SUPPRESSION OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.—From a correspondence just published between the officers of a temperance society at Delph, and John Bright, Esq., of Rochdale, president of the British Temperance association, it appears that temperance meetings are now included in the list of illegal assemblies. The members of the Delph society have been in the habit of meeting in a Wesleyan school and other licensed rooms, for seven years, without molestation, and they have now received formal notice from the constable, by direction, it is said, of the Rev. Thomas S. Mills, a magistrate, and deputy lieutenant of the West Riding, that such meetings are illegal, and will no longer be permitted.

EDUCATION IN DEVONSHIRE.—A new school was opened in Dodbrook, on the 12th instant, under the superintendence of R. Peek, Esq., Hazlewood, at 2d. each pupil per week. They have in the school already 130 pupils.—*Western Times*.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—An institution has been opened at Sheffield, called "The People's College," in which, for the trifling sum of 20s. a-year, it is said, the humbler classes may receive a first-rate education. The plan is that of the Rev. R. S. Bayley.

The dissenters of Reading have embarked in a most laudable undertaking, and one worthy of universal imitation; that is to say, members of the baptist, independent, and congregationalist chapels, have had several meetings with the view of forming themselves into a benefit society. They have not yet matured their plans, but we are led to understand that a main feature will be, that no useless expenditure of the club money is to be made for dinners, smoke-pipe parties, &c., and that the *bonâ fide* principles and aim of the association is to "do good to each other."—*Oxford Chronicle*.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This triennial festival commenced on Monday week by the performance of the customary rehearsal. The orchestra is formed of the leading instrumentalists from the metropolis, whilst the choral band, numbering nearly three hundred persons, are from the different choral associations in the town and neighbourhood. The principal vocalists are Madame Caradori Allan, Signora Pacini, Miss Hawes, and Miss Rainforth; Mr Hobbs, Mr Phillips, Mr Balfe, and Signor Rubini. Mr F. Cramer leads, and Mr Edward Taylor conducts. The rehearsal was occupied with the performance of a new oratorio of Spohr, entitled "The Fall of Babylon," and an altered arrangement of the oratorio of "Samson," by Handel. The great feature of the present festival, and its chief attraction, was the new oratorio of Spohr, the "Fall of Babylon." The subject of the oratorio was originally suggested to the composer by Professor Taylor, by whom the translation from the German version was made. The following short account of the success of the work is taken from the *Times*:—

"The performance which took place on Thursday was a triumph to English art, and the only cause of regret was that Spohr was debarred from the pleasure of hearing it for the first time. The orchestra seemed to feel that his reputation was intrusted to their keeping, and that it was for them to stamp on the public mind the right estimate of the character and merits of the work on which they were engaged. To the band and the chorus the highest credit is due; and when it is considered that all the previous practice must have been by sections, and that not more than half the orchestra could have assembled at any one time before the general rehearsal on Monday, the precision and spirit with which such a composition was executed deserves to be recorded with emphatic commendation. Before ten o'clock the company began to assemble around the various entrances to St Andrew's hall, and at the time the doors opened the crowd was immense. The ample space of the building was filled at a rush, every corner was densely peopled, and hundreds, unable to obtain entrance, were compelled to retire. Such a scene, we learn, never occurred at any preceding festival."

On Friday Handel's oratorio "Samson" was performed. Part of the text had originally been taken from Milton's "Samson Agonistes," but that sublime poem was so mutilated and altered, that every vestige of beauty and grandeur was entirely effaced. Professor Taylor undertook to restore, as far as possible, the original text to be performed in its altered character at the Norwich festival. The experiment appears to have been successful, and the union of the sublimest compositions in the sister arts, in the works of Milton and Handel, was fully appreciated by a numerous auditory.

STATE OF TRADE.—In the Leeds cloth hall last week, there was a very fair demand for winter goods, and fancy cloaks and shawls. The news from America is so recent that it cannot be said yet to have had any effect on the Manchester market; but some are sanguine enough to suppose that any falling off in the demand for the States will be compensated by the demand from the smuggler in Canada. The flannel trade of Rochdale is brisk. At Blackburn things are improving. Very considerable business has been done at the Bradford market, but no advance was realised. At Halifax, though trade had improved, it still remained in an unsatisfactory condition.

EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY.—We are glad to find that sound views, in regard to the exportation of machinery, have at length made their way into the privy council. The following letter on this subject has just been received at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—

"Office of committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, 8th September, 1842.
"SIR—In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to Mr Macgregor, relative to the exportation of machinery, I am directed by the lords of the committee of privy council for trade, to inform you, that my lords have recently recommended the lords commissioners of her Majesty's treasury to grant permission to export certain classes of machinery, to which hitherto that permission had not been granted.

"Amongst the machinery for which permission has recently thus been granted, is included machinery for the spinning of cotton and wool; it is the intention of my lords to recommend the adoption of the like course, as respects all machinery for spinning and manufacturing the above, as well as other substances, excepting those which are used in, or applicable to, the spinning or manufacture of flax, tow, linen, or lace. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE."
"Thomas Boothman, jun., Esq."—*Manchester Guardian*.

DESTRUCTION OF A FACTORY.—On Saturday morning an alarming fire broke out at the large cotton mill of Messrs Lockwood and Thornton, Blackfriars street, Salford. At half-past five it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the lower story of the mill, and that a large quantity of cotton contained in it was in flames. Instant information was sent off to the fire police, and several from Salford and Manchester were speedily on the spot. Such was the rapidity with which the flames spread, that in little more than two hours the whole edifice may be said to have become little better than smoking ruins; not a vestige

of the property having been saved, except the books of the concern. Meanwhile the flames spread at an alarming rate, and almost immediately on the arrival of the engines, it became manifest that not the slightest chance existed of saving either the factory or its contents. Their efforts were, therefore, prudently directed to prevent the flames from spreading to the surrounding property, and in this respect their services were successful. They were unable to prevent the adjoining property, and that on each side of the factory, in consequence of the narrowness of the streets, from frequently igniting, but they kept down the flames, and eventually succeeded in keeping the fiery element within the boundary of the building, where it first burst forth. The damage is variously estimated, but the most probable amount as far as has been ascertained, is about £13,000. The machinery and stock were insured to the amount of £9,000, and it is said the building is also insured. Several fire offices are also mentioned as being losers by the event.

ESCAPE AND RE-CAPTURE OF A TIGER.—On Wednesday last, three caravans, containing a number of various animals, &c., attached to a traveling menagerie, attempted to descend the almost perpendicular hill, called Fellwood Pitch, on the road between Carnfield and Wieldham. Two of the caravans arrived safely at the bottom of the hill: but the third, through want of proper caution, was allowed to proceed at a rapid rate down the hill, and was overturned at the bottom. One side of the vehicle was stove in, containing a tiger and several smaller animals, who set up a most vigorous roaring. It was attempted to introduce a strong iron grating so as to cover the broken part of the tiger's cage, preparatory to making an effort to haul up the van by means of ropes, but the application of the grating was found to be impracticable. Whilst the parties were debating as to what was next to be essayed, a part of the shattered caravan suddenly gave way, and the tiger sprang out of his cage almost in the very midst of the crowd, who, with the exception of the men attached to the caravans, immediately decamped with what speed they could. The tiger, however, gave no indications of a sanguinary attack, but after gazing for a space in seeming bewilderment around him, he bounded over a low fence into the adjoining wood, and disappeared within the cover. The master of the concern, and four men, immediately set off in pursuit, and found the tiger crouched down at the foot of a tree. Upon the owner of the menagerie calling to the animal in his usual tone of voice, the tiger instantly started up and bounded playfully towards him; when, after caressing the creature for some time, the net was thrown over its body, and its hind and fore legs being tied, it was conveyed in a cart back to the caravans. Fortunately, the tiger in question is of a remarkably quiet and docile disposition, and has been reared by its present owner from a mere whelp, or the consequences might have been very calamitous.

SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty arrived at Taymouth castle, the princely residence of the Marquis of Breadalbane, from Scone palace. A grand triumphal arch, a large body of the Breadalbane highlanders, in the dress of their distinctive clan, and the cheers of congregated thousands, were the Highland welcome with which she was greeted. At night the Queen witnessed the Highland dance by torch light from a balcony of the castle, in which Mr Fox Maule and other distinguished Scotchmen took part. On Thursday, Prince Albert started for the hills on a sporting excursion, equipped in a velvet shooting coat and plaid trowsers. The foresters drove the game from the woods into a narrow pass, within range of the sportsmen's guns. Prince Albert approved himself a good sportsman, and showed great caution and judgment in bringing down the game. He appeared quite at his ease, relieved from the surveillance of the great body of spectators that usually followed his steps. He crossed the rocky and pebbly beds of the mountain rills, and went through the bogs and mosses with great agility; and, while he shared the pleasures, did not shrink from the hardships, of the sportsman. Sixteen deer, and a variety of birds, hares, &c., were the produce of his day's excursion. The Queen spent the day in walking about the grounds, and inspecting the arrangements of the dairy. The Prince enjoyed another shooting excursion on Friday, and on his return the Highland dance was repeated at the request of her Majesty. On Saturday morning the Queen planted two oaks and two firs in commemoration of her visit, and took a leave of their noble host. The royal party left Taymouth castle, amidst the plaudits of the assembled thousands, through the grand scenery of that neighbourhood, and stopped at Achmore, a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, where they partook of a luncheon. The inhabitants of Crieff received the Queen with an enthusiastic welcome on her way to Drummond castle. They were met on their arrival by their noble host, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The royal party remained here until Tuesday. On Monday morning, Prince Albert repaired to Glenartney, accompanied by the Hon. Mr Willoughby and Mr Campbell, of Monzie, and had good sport; the grounds being well stocked with game, and especially with red deer; he set out at six and did not return till three. In the mean time, the Queen reviewed the Drummond highlanders: they were delighted when she made several inquiries about their appointments, and still more when she shook hands with many young highlanders. On Prince Albert's return, the royal couple drove through Crieff, visiting Fern tower, the residence of Lord Baird, Abercainey, and Monzie house. In the evening there was a ball at the castle. The travelers left Drummond castle early on Tuesday morning for Stirling and Dalkeith. The Provost and corporation of Stirling received the Queen at the barrier, with an address and the keys of the city; and the freedom of the city was presented to Prince Albert in an oaken box made from the beam of the old castle. A *déjeûné* was prepared at the house of the Commandant of Stirling castle. On leaving Stirling castle, the Queen proceeded through a succession of triumphal arches and crowds of eager gazers to Falkirk. Lord Zetland awaited the passing of the royal party, at Callender park, at the head of his tenantry, and paid his respects. Linlithgow was decked with flags and evergreens, and sonorous with bells and shouts; but her Majesty did not wait to admire the ruins of the old palace. The Duke of Buccleuch, with his tenants, met the royal party at Bouthram bridge; and, accompanied by a host of horsemen, and through a throng of spectators, the whole passed by Atholl place, Lothian road, and Lauriston, through the outskirts of Edinburgh, about half-past

four o'clock, and so to Dalkeith, amidst the roar of cannon from the castle. Wednesday was a day of repose; the Queen going no further than the castle grounds for a morning walk. The Trident, a fine large boat belonging to the General Steam Navigation company, was splendidly fitted up to convey her Majesty and Prince Albert on their return. On Thursday at eight o'clock the royal party left the mansion of the Duke of Buccleuch, who accompanied them to Granton pier. The *cortège* proceeded at a rapid pace towards Edinburgh, an escort of the Enniskillen dragoons acting as a guard of honour, and passed through the ancient capital of Scotland by the same streets through which her Majesty passed on her first arrival. At a quarter-past nine o'clock the royal carriage entered the gate of Granton pier. The scene here was delightful beyond description. The morning broke brilliantly, and both wind and tide were favourable. At half-past nine her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness, passed along the platform and descended to the deck of the Trident. The guns from the heights thundered forth a glorious farewell.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE IN LANARKSHIRE.—The colliers connected with the works of Mr Baird of Gartsherrie, have recommenced operations, Mr Baird, with a spirit truly commendable and worthy imitation, having acceded to their "reasonable" terms. On Tuesday an aggregate meeting of the colliers belonging to the districts of Airdrie, Coatbridge, &c., was held at Mainhill quarry, east of Ballieston toll, when resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of a determination "to stand out to the last until their claims were acceded to," some of the colliers in these localities declaring that "they would sell their all for bread rather than yield, and again to be subjected to the cruel system by which they have hitherto been starved and oppressed." The strike is now general throughout Ayrshire, unless where the masters have agreed to the terms of their men, or the latter are working out their warning. On Friday a meeting of twenty-eight representatives was held at Kilmarnock. In five places it was stated the demands of the men had been complied with. More of the employers were expected to comply in the course of a short time. The Glasgow delegates stated that, in the majority of cases, the masters in that quarter had complied with the terms of the men, which were similar to those demanded in Ayrshire. The meeting disavowed any intention of attempting to coerce those who had not joined the strike; and were determined to respect the rights of property. Some of the colliers have been employed in harvest work, and have thus earned a subsistence; others have subsisted by charity. It having been ascertained, on Wednesday, that a large body of colliers were likely to attempt turning out the hands near Kilmarnock, part of the Ayrshire yeomanry was called out, but no disturbance took place.

The strike that took place at Dunfermline a short time since, both from the peculiar circumstances that attended it, and as indicating the settled determination of the working classes to obtain their rights, deserves a particular notice. In Dunfermline, not only the colliers and weavers, but every trade, except butchers and bakers, ceased to work, and determined, if their example were followed, never to resume it until the people's charter should be gained. The greatest unanimity prevailed; not a single act of violence was committed, either on person or property. The strike continued a week, during which time not a man resumed work; immense meetings were held, but all conducted peaceably; the military paraded the streets, and the town, as far as business was concerned, appeared to have lost all its inhabitants. The organisation was complete, and was only equaled by the enthusiasm of the working people. The town was divided into quarters, each of which had a committee sitting, who received the various subscriptions and dispensed aid to the turn-outs. The movement was under the guidance of a central committee, of whom the most active members were Messrs Henderson and Morrison, the former well known as the vanquisher of Feargus O'Connor. Mr Morrison, on his return from a public meeting at Kirkcaldy, was arrested by the police inspector, on a general charge of sedition. He exhorted the people to abstain from violence. He was examined, and remanded for several successive days. On Tuesday Mr Henderson surrendered himself, at there was a warrant out for his apprehension. On Tuesday, in accordance with previous arrangements, separate meetings were held throughout the district, and it was resolved that, as the movement was not general among the working classes, it was useless to continue the strike; at the same time, they expressed their conviction that, if universally followed, it would terminate in success. So ended this singular and unexampled movement—a movement which, in its commencement, and the manner it was carried out, is perhaps without a parallel. The principles of freedom must indeed be deeply engraven upon the hearts of the working classes to induce them to undergo these noble self-sacrifices. It is as useless as vain to think of long withholding their rights; and happily there are strictly constitutional, harmless, and effectual means of securing them without resorting to such a dangerous expedient as a general cessation from labour. Messrs Henderson and Morrison were committed for trial, and subsequently bailed. The committee have resolved to raise by subscription a sufficient fund to defray the expenses of their trial, and to obtain the assistance of the ablest counsel at the Scottish bar, as they consider a verdict against them tantamount to destroying the right of the people to hold public meetings to discuss their grievances. For this purpose they have published an eloquent address to the public, and we hope, and have no doubt, that their appeal will be warmly responded to. The law must indeed be tortured in order to convict them.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BEDFORD.—JUBILEE OF THE BAPTIST MISSION.—On Sunday, Sept. 11th, two eloquent and stirring sermons were preached in Bunyan's meeting house, by the Rev. Dr Leifchild. The morning sermon was marked by much simplicity and force, setting before the people the great truth, "Salvation by Christ." The collection was 17*l*. In the evening the discourse was to Christians, more particularly calling on them for more love and zeal, more earnestness and boldness in the cause to which they were espoused—the conversion of the world. The collection, 14*l*. On Monday evening a public meeting was held in the same building; the chair taken at six, by the Rev. J. Jukes. After a few remarks by the chairman, the Rev. J. Whittemere of Rushden offered up prayer. The first resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr

Bird of Ampthill; seconded by the Rev. J. Howard Hinton, whose liveliness and straightforwardness much pleased the audience. The second resolution was proposed by the Rev. W. Alliot in a feeling speech; and seconded by the Rev. J. Russell, from London. The third resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr Gould of Dunstable, who, in a very appropriate way, showed the disadvantages under which the originators of the society laboured, and the comparative facilities of the present time for the success of present labourers. The Rev. Dr Leifchild seconded the resolution, and called upon the meeting to contribute largely to the missionary fund. On the platform were the Rev. Dr Leifchild, the Revs J. H. Hinton, J. Russell, Bird, J. Frost, Goode, W. Alliot, H. Winzar, Whittemere, Morrell, Gate, James, Hemming, White, Kent, and others. On Tuesday morning there was a breakfast in the Castle rooms, where about 450 sat down. Speeches were delivered by the Revs J. Jukes, Dr Leifchild, J. Russell, J. H. Hinton, — Gould, Mr W. White, Mr S. Sill. The collection at the close amounted to 517. In the evening of the same day the Rev. J. H. Hinton preached in the Baptist meeting house.

SHEERNESS.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst, the Rev. Edward Price, late of Hackney college, who has for some months been labouring in this place, was solemnly ordained to the pastorate over the independent church worshipping at Bethel chapel, Blue Town, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. E. Halliday. The Rev. W. E. Parrett, of Milton, read the Holy Scriptures and prayed; the Rev. T. James, of Woolwich, delivered an introductory discourse on the principles of congregational dissent and the true nature of a Christian church; Dr Reed, of London, delivered the charge; and the Rev. J. Wheeler concluded with prayer.

NEWTON.—The Rev. Robert Massie, of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to become the minister in the chapel recently opened in Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire. Mr Massie expects to enter into the new sphere of his labours on the first Sabbath in October.

MIXENDEN.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst, the Rev. Isaac Brearly was ordained to the pastorate of the church and congregation at Mixenden, near Halifax. The Rev. J. Calvert, of Morley, commenced the service by reading suitable portions of scripture and prayer; the Rev. D. Hewitt, of Rochdale, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. A. Blackburn, of Eastwood, asked the usual questions; the Rev. J. Pridie, of Halifax, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. J. Ely, of Leeds, gave the charge; and the Rev. J. Gregory, of Thornton, preached to the people.

On Wednesday, Sept. 14, the Rev. Charles Harrison, student of Hackney college, was ordained to the pastoral office over the church and congregation assembling in Pear Tree green chapel, Itchen, Southampton. The engagements of the day were preceded by a preparatory service, on the previous evening, when a most appropriate sermon, on the importance of personal religion, was preached by the Rev. W. Slater, of Odiham. At the close of the general service, ten individuals, members of other Christian churches, but chiefly of the church assembling in the chapel, Above bar, Southampton, were organised into a separate church of the congregational denomination, by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, who presided at the administration of the Lord's supper. The Rev. T. S. Guyer of Ryde assisted on the occasion. On the morning of Wednesday the scriptures were read, and the Divine blessing implored by the Rev. Mr Lewis (Wesleyan) of Southampton. The Rev. J. Reynolds, M.A., of Romsey, delivered the introductory discourse. The young minister's profession of faith was received by the Rev. G. Stevens of Totton. The Rev. James Crabb of Southampton offered the ordination prayer; and a most affectionate and encouraging charge, founded on Col. 4 c. 17 v., was delivered (in the unavoidable absence, through indisposition, of the Rev. Caleb Morris of London) by the Rev. T. Adkins. The morning service was closed by the Rev. Mr Ford, of Alresford. In the evening the Rev. G. D. Mudie of Portsmouth led the devotional exercises of the congregation; after which the Rev. T. S. Guyer preached to the newly formed church with his accustomed force and energy, from Rev. 2 c. 23 v. The closing prayer was presented by the Rev. T. Adkins. The services held on this occasion were rendered increasingly interesting by the fact that they were identified with the anniversary of the opening of this beautiful and commodious place of worship; which, together with spacious school rooms beneath, in which Sabbath and day schools are conducted, was erected by the Christian liberality of the church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr Adkins.

MELBOURNE.—On Tuesday, the 13th instant, the Rev. R. Stanyon, late of Loughborough college, was ordained to the pastoral office over the baptist church at Melbourne, Derbyshire. The Rev. R. Kenny of Wirksworth, commenced the solemnities of the day, by reading suitable portions of scripture, and imploring the divine blessing. The Rev. Joseph Goadby of Leicester delivered a very stirring address on the principles of dissent. The Rev. J. J. Owen, Castle Donington, asked the questions which were answered, with great propriety. The Rev. T. Stevenson of Leicester delivered an affectionate charge to the young minister. In the evening the Rev. R. Ingham of Belper faithfully addressed the church. There were many ministers present, and the following engaged in the devotional exercises:—Rev. G. Staples, Measham; Rev. R. Kluht (Independent); Rev. Adam Smith, Quorndon; and Mr Smith, a student from Camberwell college, London. The services were highly interesting and profitable.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 15, by license, at the congregational chapel, Castle street, Reading, by Rev. S. Curwen, Mr LEVI WOOD, of Frome, Somerset, to Miss SARAH FILBEY, fourth daughter of Mr William Filbey, of Heston, Middlesex.

Sept. 15, by license, at the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel at Ashford, by the Rev. J. E. Hadlow, the Rev. WILLIAM POWELL, of Lewes, to MATILDA SPENCER, only daughter of Captain BLAINE, of Folkestone.

DEATH.

Sept. 14, at Westmancote, Worcestershire, the Rev. ABRAHAM WYKE, pastor of the baptist chapel at that place.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 16.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

St James church, Pottergate street, Alnwick, Northumberland. W. Dickson, superintendent registrar.
Salem chapel, Stockton, Durham. William Best, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTS.

BOUCHER, JOHN BALL, Birmingham, shawl dealer, to surrender Sept. 21, Oct. 28: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street.

COLE, GEORGE, Toy hotel, Hampton, Middlesex, innkeeper, Sept. 26, Oct. 28: solicitor, Mr G. Pike, Lincoln's inn fields.

CRAIG, ROBERT, Manchester, innkeeper and brewer, Sept. 30, Oct. 28: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London, and Mr E. Lees, Manchester.

HEATHCOTE, GEORGE, and LEVESLEY, WILLIAM, Sheffield, spring knife manufacturers, Sept. 24, Oct. 28: solicitors, Mr Duncan, 70, Chancery lane, London, and Mr W. Unwin, Sheffield.

MEARNS, WILLIAM, Liverpool, shawl dealer, Sept. 28, Oct. 28: solicitors, Messrs. Kay and Co., Manchester.

OLDHAM, GEORGE, Manchester, wine merchant, Oct. 8, 28: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London, and Mr W. C. Chew, Manchester.

THOMAS, STEPHEN, late of York, victualer and tavern keeper, but now of Lancelot cottage, Heworth, Yorkshire, Sept. 27, Oct. 28: solicitors, Messrs R. E. and O. Smithson, York, and Messrs Wigglesworth and Co., 5, Gray's inn square, London.

VARDY, JAMES, late of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, brass founder, Oct. 12, 28: solicitors, Messrs Cox and Stone, 24, Poultry, London, and Mr J. G. James, Walsall.

WOMERSLEY, RICHARD, late of Northampton, but now of Stoney Stratford, Buckinghamshire, hat manufacturer, Sept. 24, Oct. 28: solicitors, Mr G. Weller, 8, King's road, Bedford row, London, and Mr G. Pell, jun., Northampton.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BALLINGALL, MARY, late of Edinburgh, Sept. 21, Oct. 19.

CRAUFORD, JOHN and WILLIAM, Glasgow, wrights, Sept. 22, Oct. 11.

GALL and YELLOWLEES, Edinburgh, coach builders, Sept. 21, Oct. 14.

GRIEVE, JOHN, Borrowstounness, distiller, Sept. 20, Oct. 11.

PETER, ALEXANDER, Gellybanks, Perthshire, farmer, Sept. 21, Oct. 12.

WATSON, ROBERT BOYLE, Dunfermline, glazier, Sept. 22, Oct. 13.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 14, Greenwood, Greenacres Moorside, Lancashire, corn dealer—Oct. 13, Walley, Salford, Lancashire, corn dealer—Oct. 15, Weight, Manchester, merchant—Oct. 15, Holt, Grantham, Lincolnshire, wine merchant—Oct. 25, Horsnail, Dover, Kent, carpenter—Oct. 25, Pilcher, Crabble, Kent, miller—Oct. 7, Smith, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, wine merchant—Oct. 7, Hart, Gateshead, Durham, glass manufacturer—Oct. 11, Last, late of Birmingham, general merchant—Oct. 28, Waud, York, miller and flour dealer—Oct. 29, Minty, Warminster, Wiltshire, maltster—Oct. 10, Forster, Gateshead, Durham, iron founder—Oct. 7, Statham, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, hosier—Oct. 7, Cross and Spaul, Colchester, Essex, merchants—Oct. 10, Russom, Carnarvon, coal merchant—Oct. 10, Lawther, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker—Oct. 17, Barnes, Quarrington, Durham, fire brick manufacturer—Oct. 12, Lacey, Liverpool, bookseller—Oct. 21, Smith, Monkwearmouth shore, Durham, ship owner—Oct. 11, Hide, Broadwater, Sussex, builder—Oct. 13, Lockley, Bilston, Staffordshire, plumber—Oct. 11, F., J. B., and F. Stodart, Carlisle, Cumberland, and Manchester, manufacturers—Oct. 20, Ireland and Co., of Lancaster, and Bond of Trinidad, merchants—Oct. 13, Slade and Seager, of Poole, and Biddle and Major, of Longfleet, Dorsetshire, Newfoundland merchants—Oct. 14, Smith, Bath, common brewer—Oct. 11, Penny, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, grocer—Oct. 10, Baker, Liverpool, marble mason—Oct. 29, J. and G. H. Fisher, Manchester, Manchester warehousemen—Oct. 11, Newell and Harrison, Manchester, grocers—Oct. 14, Crompton, Manchester, grocer—Oct. 14, Meredith, now or late of Bristol, coal merchant—Oct. 15, Adams, Manchester, butter merchant—Nov. 5, 4, and 3, W. Hague, S. Hague, and W. Shatwell, Manchester—Oct. 13, Horton, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, iron founder—Oct. 15, Bodman, Bristol, tallow chandler.

CERTIFICATES—OCT. 7.

Bourne, Clapham, Surrey, carpenter—Haddon, Hammersmith, Middlesex, cheesemonger—Bensusan, 2, Walbrook buildings, City, merchant—Banks, Birmingham, button maker—Taylor, 17, Lower Holborn, oilman—Squibb, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, ropemaker—James, Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, farmer—Hopkins, Arundel, Sussex, banker—Richardson, Manchester, publican—Turnham, late of Leicester, innkeeper—Cocking, Beeston, Bedfordshire, market gardener—Tatham, late of Settle, but now of Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire, lime burner—Barnard, Portsea, Hampshire, coal merchant—Kirk, Leicester, builder—Rigden, Wingham, Kent, maltster.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Graham and Roberts, Mill lane, Tooley street, potatoe salesmen—Usburne and Co., 2, New Broad street, City—Tubb and Puzey, Basingstoke, Hampshire, linen drapers—Beaver and Foster, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstaplers—Parsons and Stones, Manchester, paper hanging manufacturers—Harvey and Salmon, 16, Lisle street, Leicester square, tailors—Winstanley and Co., attorneys—Rawlings and Lake, Cheltenham, printers—W., M., and R. Maury, Liverpool and New York—Rowley and Blew, Manchester, manufacturers—J., J., and S. Bourdillon, Great Winchester street, City, solicitors (so far as regards S. Bourdillon)—T., W., and C. H. Fairland, 45, St John's square, Clerkenwell, lithographic printers—Hutchinson and Holdsworth, Wakefield, Yorkshire, drapers—Outram and Goodlad, Dronfield, Derbyshire, millers—John Sykes, late of Millbridge, but now of Littleton, and Jos. Sykes, of Millbridge, corn millers—J. W. and W. T. Holmes, 14, Red Cross square, Aldersgate street, City, opticians—Smith and Goodson, Nottingham, millers—E. and W. A. Florance, Chichester, brewers.

Tuesday, September 21.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Catholic chapel, St James's, Poole. Richard Weston Parr, deputy superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTS.

ADAMS, HENRY, Totness, Devonshire, merchant, Oct. 6, Nov. 1: solicitors, Mr Charles Michelmores, Totness, and Messrs Froude and Edwards, Lincoln's inn fields, London.

BROMLEY, JAMES, late of Goole, vessel owner, and now of Knottingley, Yorkshire, Sept. 27, Nov. 1: solicitors, Messrs Williamson and Hill, 4, Verulam buildings, Gray's inn, London, and Mr George England, Howden, Yorkshire.

JENKINS, JOHN, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, draper, Sept. 30, Nov. 1: solicitors, Messrs Abbott and Co., 8, New inn, London, and Messrs W. L. and Charles Clarke, Bristol.

LABATT, EDMUND HENRY, Mincing lane, City, merchant, Oct. 6, Nov. 1: solicitors, Messrs Coe and Paterson, 8, Queen street place.

OLDEN, GEORGE, Salisbury, Wiltshire, grocer, wine and spirit merchant, Sept. 23, Nov. 1: solicitors, Mr Henry Walker, 5, Southampton street, Bloomsbury square, and Mr John Lush Alford, Salisbury.

SPENCE, JOHN, Alford, Lincolnshire, gas manufacturer, Oct. 7, Nov. 1: solicitors, Mr James Scott, 25, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs Bourne and Son, Alford, Lincolnshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

LUNN, JOHN, Edinburgh, builder, Sept. 23, Oct. 14.

ROBERTSON, JAMES, and ROBERTSON, PETER, Alva, manufacturers, Sept. 27, Oct. 18.

ROBERTSON, PETER, Edinburgh, tailor, Sept. 23, Oct. 22.

THOMSON, JOHN, Annan, draper, Sept. 26, Oct. 17.

WAUCHOPE, GEORGE, Edinburgh, ivory turner, Sept. 26, Oct. 17.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 3, Taylor, 17, Lower Holborn, oilman—Oct. 12, W. H., H., and D. King, Old street, New road, and Horn's row, Shoreditch, coach builders—Oct. 12, Jacques, in the liberties of the Castle of Nottingham, Cotton, Nottingham park, Nottingham, and Oliver, Quorndon, Leicestershire, hosiers—Oct. 14, Timmins, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, nail factor—Oct. 12, Benson, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, solicitor—Oct. 19, Shepherd, Beverly, Yorkshire, dealer—Oct. 31, Vann, Bramstone, Northamptonshire, coal merchant—Nov. 7, Goode, Monmouth, draper—Oct. 15, Ward, Greta bridge, Yorkshire, innkeeper—Oct. 15, Oxendale, Scorton, Yorkshire, cattle jobber—Oct. 14, Houlding, Salford, Lancashire, cordwainer—Oct. 14, Johnson, Norwich, chemist—Oct. 14, Edmundson, Manchester, merchant—Oct. 13, Fletcher, Grantham, Lincolnshire, wine merchant—Oct. 11, Barlow, Birmingham, brass founder—Oct. 13, Merri-dew, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer—Oct. 12, M'Dougall, Liverpool, factor—Oct. 12, Backhouse, Liverpool, glass dealer—Oct. 13, Lewis, late of the Plough inn, Lincoln, innkeeper—Oct. 25, Berry, Rugby, Warwickshire, grocer—Oct. 12, Jackson, Lincoln, chemist—Oct. 12, Benson, Birmingham, confectioner—Oct. 12, H., E., J., and J. Kendall, Deritend, Warwickshire, perfumers and toy sellers—Oct. 12, W. and J. Wallis, Wragby, Lincolnshire, corn, coal, and coke merchants—Oct. 14, Roe, Whitley, Coventry, miller—Oct. 18, Pilling, Habergham Eaves, Lancashire, millwright and iron and brass founder—Oct. 17, Byng, jun., Kegworth, Leicestershire, common brewer—Oct. 12, Wilson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, colliery owner and steam engine builder—Oct. 13, Brooke, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer and merchant—Oct. 19, Mitchell, Birmingham, jeweler and silversmith—Oct. 14, Raines and Co., Dukinfield, steam boiler makers—Oct. 14, Thompson, South Shields, wine and spirit dealer—Oct. 15, Cockcroft, sen., and Fletcher, jun., Cheetham, Lancashire, stuff merchants—Oct. 13, Maddick, Manchester, drysalter and agent—Oct. 14, Levers, Manchester, corn dealer—Oct. 14, W. and J. Losh, Manchester, and Carlisle, calico printers—Oct. 15, R. and F. Palmer, Reading, Berkshire, coal merchants, slate and salt mer-

chants, and iron founders—Oct. 18, E., J. and J. Radford, Manchester, ironfounders and ironmongers—Oct. 14, Swanwick, Leigh, Lancashire, and Stockport and Presbury, Cheshire, silk manufacturer and silk throwster—Oct. 11, Parkinson, Moorgatefold, Lancashire, cotton spinner—Oct. 13, Manley, jun., Albion mills, Atherton, Lancashire, manufacturer—Oct. 13, Willacy, St Helen's mills, Windle, Lancashire, corn-dealer—Oct. 12, Hyde, Sheffield, Yorkshire, comb manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES—OCT. 11.

Peake, Ramsgate, builder—Ward, Manchester, plumber and glazier—Comer, Nantwich, Cheshire, druggist—Copland, Birmingham, coach maker—Speakman, Preston, Lancashire, ship builder—Tilston, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Green and Co., 26, Lombard street, City, ship brokers—Williams and Buckingham, Ipswich, Suffolk, cabinet makers—C. and J. Barlow, Riddish and Liverpool, Lancashire, hat manufacturers—Garstang and Clarkson, Preston, Lancashire, maltsters—Cole and Co., Exeter, bankers—Fisher and Dutton, 69, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, and late of 16, Great Castle street, milliners—Parkes and Lee, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, factors—Williamson and Co., Habergham Eaves, Lancashire, iron and brass founders—M'Kensie and Batley, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, fancy woollen manufacturers—Cheshire and Bishop, Birmingham, dealers in porter and cider—Bird and Brook, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, coal merchants—Tilby and Churchill, Liverpool, tin plate merchants—J. and W. Gundry, Congresbury, Somersetshire, mealmen—Jearrad and Son, Cheltenham, Gloucester, architects—Kidd and Procter, St Helen's, Lancashire, machine makers—Jones and Roberts, Liverpool, slaters.

BRITISH FUNDS.

A very moderate amount of business has been transacted in the public securities during the past week, scarcely a bargain having been effected exceeding in amount £25,000. A more tranquil aspect was given to the market by the receipt of the important news from the United States; but the rise in consols was not more than ¼ per cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92½	92½	93	92½	92½
Ditto for account	92½	93	93	93½	93	93
3 per cents. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per cents. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per cent.	100½	101½	101	101½	101	100½
Long Annuities	12½	12½	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock	—	—	249	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	51 pm	51 pm	51 pm	50 pm	50 pm	51 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent.	37 pm	—	37 pm	37 pm	36 pm	36 pm

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton	33
Birmingham and Derby	41	London and Croydon Trunk ..	10½
Birmingham and Gloucester	43	London and Greenwich	5½
Blackwall	7	Ditto New	17
Bristol and Exeter	46	Manchester and Birmingham ..	—
Cheltenham and Gt. Western	22	Manchester and Leeds	73
Eastern Counties	8½	Midland Counties	60½
Edinburgh and Glasgow	48	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	—	North Midland	57½
Great Western	82½	Ditto New	—
Ditto New	59½	South Eastern and Dover	22½
Ditto Fifths	7	South Western	57½
London and Birmingham	182½	Ditto New	—
Ditto Quarter Shares	47½		

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	112	Mexican	35
Belgian	103	Peruvian	—
Brazilian	67½	Portuguese 5 per cents	35½
Buenos Ayres	—	Ditto 3 per cents	21
Columbian	20½	Russian	112½
Danish	83½	Spanish Active	16½
Dutch 2½ per cents	52½	Ditto Passive	4
Ditto 5 per cents	102½	Ditto Deferred	9½

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Sept. 19.

The supply of English wheat was much larger than for some time, and it consisted of a fair proportion of old. The decline in price was 3s. to 4s. per qr, with a dull sale. Foreign was in limited demand, and 2s. cheaper.

Fine selected samples of barley realised 1s. advance, but the trade in general was about the same.

In the best descriptions of oats last Monday's prices were maintained, whilst for secondary sorts there was scarcely any demand.

Beans and peas continue without alteration.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, Red New 46 to 52	46	52	Malt, Ordinary ..	50	—	Beans, Pigeon ..	34	38
Fine	52	56	Pale	56	60	Harrow	32	34
White	48	52	Peas, Hog	28	30	Oats, Feed	17	20
Fine	54	62	Maple	30	32	Fine	20	22
Rye	32	36	Boilers	31	34	Poland	21	24
Barley	22	26	Beans, Ticks	27	32	Potato	21	24
Malting	31	34						

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 16.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.			DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.		
Wheat	51s.	6d.	Wheat	56s.	0d.	Wheat	16s.	0d.
Barley	27	2	Barley	27	3	Barley	9	0
Oats	18	6	Oats	19	4	Oats	7	0
Rye	29	4	Rye	32	9	Rye	10	6
Beans	33	5	Beans	33	9	Beans	9	6
Peas	33	6	Peas	33	4	Peas	9	6

SEEDS.

The operations in seeds were unimportant. Canaryseed continued to meet with some inquiry, and its value had an upward tendency. In mustard and carawayseed there was little passing, and prices remained unaltered. Rapeseed fully maintained its previous value. Tares met a slow sale at former terms.

Linseed, English, sowing 48s. to 56s. per qr	
Baltic, ditto	42 .. 45
Ditto, crushing	45 .. 46
Mediter. and Odessa ..	— per cwt.
Clover, English, red	— per cwt.
Ditto, white	— per cwt.
Flemish, red	— per cwt.
Ditto, white	— per cwt.
New Hamburg, red	— per cwt.
Ditto, white	— per cwt.
Old Hamburg, red	— per cwt.
Ditto, white	— per cwt.
French, red	— per cwt.
Ditto, white	— per cwt.
Hempseed, small	35 .. 38
Large	46 .. 48

Coriander	10s. to 16s. per cwt.
Old	16 .. 18
Canary, new	80 .. 85
Extra	75 .. 83
Caraway, old	— per cwt.
New	42 .. 44
Mustard, brown, new ..	10 .. 11 pr bush.
White	10 .. 10 6
Trefoil	18 .. 22
Rye grass, English	30 .. 42
Scotch	18 .. 40
Tares, winter	— per qr.
New	— 5 6 pr bush.
Rapeseed, English, new ..	31½ .. 33½ pr last
Linseed cakes, English ..	10½ 0s. to 10½ 10s.
Foreign	7½ to 7½ 10s.
Rapeseed cakes	5½ 5s. to 6½ 0s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Sept. 19.

A steady demand has prevailed for Irish butter, and sales to a fair amount have been made since our last. Prices are the turn higher. The rates current are—for Carlow, 86s. to 90s.; Waterford, 82s. to 86s.; Cork, 78s. to 80s.; Limerick, 76s. to 78s. on board, and about 1s. to 2s. per cwt higher landed. Friesland, 110s. to 112s.; Kiel, 96s. to 102s.; Embden and Leer, 74s. to 80s. per cwt. Bacon finds ready buyers at rather more money; prices from 42s. to 54s., according to quality. Lard still in request. Hams scarce, and wanted at long prices. Beef and pork improve in demand.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Sept. 19.

The hop market continues flat, on account of the very large arrivals of all descriptions. Not much business is looked for until the fairs begin. The number of wagons arriving gives the place quite an animated appearance. Nominally prices are the same as last week, and the duty still £150,000.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 19.

The beef trade, owing to the supply being very large, and of inferior quality, was extremely inactive; and the quotations suffered an abatement, from those obtained on Monday last, of quite 2d. per 8lbs., and some were turned out unsold. The numbers of sheep were more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers; hence the sale for them was slow, and the middling and inferior breeds were 2d. per 8lbs lower. The veal trade was very slow. In pigs little was passing.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal	3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3 4 .. 4 8	Pork	4 0 .. 5 0
Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	610	9,240	298	419
Monday	3,781	29,480	128	317

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 19.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef	2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Inferior Mutton	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.
Middling ditto	3 2 .. 3 4	Middling ditto	3 6 .. 3 8
Prime large ditto	3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto	3 10 .. 4 4
Prime small ditto	3 6 .. 3 10	Veal	3 10 .. 4 8
Large Pork	4 0 .. 4 6	Small Pork	4 8 .. 4 10
Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.		

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 19.

About 700 tons of potatoes have come to hand from Essex and Kent, and 97 from Jersey; from the neighbourhood of the metropolis the arrivals have been again extensive.

New Cornish kidney	62s. to 67s.	Essex Shaws	55s. to 60s.
Kent Shaws	45 .. 60	Seconds	40 .. 54
Seconds	42 .. 47	Jersey whites	40 .. 50

WOOL.

WAKEFIELD, Sept. 16.—There is little or no variation in our wool market this week. On the one hand, stocks are light in the market; and on the other, the demand for all descriptions is exceedingly languid, and prices are barely sustained.

Down ewes and wethers 0s. 10d. to 0s. 10½d.	Half-bred hogs	1s. 0d. to 1s. 0½d.
Down teggs	Flannel wool	0 8½ .. 1 0
Half-bred wethers	Blanket wool	0 5 .. 0 7½

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 17.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay	65s. to 80s.	New Clover Hay	100s. to 120s.
New ditto	— .. —	Old ditto	— .. —
Useful old ditto	84 .. 92	Oat Straw	36 .. 38
Fine Upland and Rye Grass ..	95 .. 100	Wheat Straw	38 .. 40

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 19.

Stewart's, 20s. 6d.; Hetton's, 19s. 9d.; Lambton's, 20s.; Belmont's, 19s.

GROCERIES, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

TEA.—Holders are firm, and have obtained full rates. To-day the market presented a quiet appearance, the demand was limited for all descriptions, and the public sales were thinly attended.

COFFEE.—Coffee was in better request by the home trade, and for shipping a good demand prevailed for nearly all descriptions of foreign and East India.

SUGAR.—There has been less activity in the British plantation sugar market, and rather lower rates have been accepted. This afternoon a public sale of 100 hhds Barbadoes sugar went off briskly at 6d. above those of the last auction: fine yellow fetched 67s. to 68s. 6d., good 65s. to 66s. 6d., and middling 63s. to 64s. 6d. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The demand was heavy; and 48s. to 48s. 3d. was the quotation on the spot for P. Y. candle, and 47s. 9d. for forward delivery.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALCON SQUARE CHAPEL, LONDON.—Erected for the congregation under the ministry of the Rev. Dr Bennett. The above Chapel will be OPENED on Thursday, September 29, 1842, when TWO SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York. Service will commence in the Morning at Eleven o'clock, and that in the Evening at half-past six. Collections will be made in aid of the funds for the erection of the building.

PATENT THREE CORD LINEN THREAD.

W. and R. SMITH'S SUPERIOR PATENT THREE CORD LINEN THREAD on Reels, being four times stronger than Sewing Cotton, superior to Sewing Silk in regularity and smoothness of surface, and of the purest white; is applicable for every purpose; it is also more economical than any other description of Thread, being free from waste, and from the knotting, curling, and untwisting, so generally complained of.

Smith's thread is made in Ten Sizes, Nos. 1 to 10, and may be purchased of the principal drapers in every town in the kingdom.

Sold, Wholesale only, by the Manufacturers, William and Robert Smith, 2, Bow Lane, Cheapside, London.

SILVER SUPERSEDED by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE. C. WATSON (late ALDERMAN), 41 and 42, BARBICAN, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of Metals, has succeeded in bringing to Public Notice, the most beautiful Article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of Silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does, a Chemical Process, by which all that is nauseous in mixed Metals is entirely extracted—resisting all Acids—may be cleaned as silver, and is manufactured into every article for the Table and Sideboard.

Table Spoons, per doz.	16 6	Mustard Spoon	0 6
Dessert Do	12 6	Tea Spoons .. per doz.	5 6
Fish Knives	5 6	Gravy Spoons	3 6
Soup Ladles	6 6	Salt ditto	0 6
Sauce Ladles	1 9	Sugar Tongs	1 9

C. WATSON begs the Public will understand that this Metal is peculiarly his own, and that Silver is not more different from Gold, than his Metal is from all others; the Public will therefore have no difficulty in discovering the animum which directs the virulent attacks made against him, by parties who are daily suffering from the unparalleled success and favour attending the introduction of his New Plate. C. W., unlike these parties, invites the Public to a comparison, feeling confident that this is the surest way to establish its pre-eminence. Furnishing warehouses, 41 and 42, BARBICAN, and 16, NORTON FOLGATE.

FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a creamy, odoriferous preparation from Oriental Exotics, is now universally known as the only safe and efficient protector and beautifier of the Skin and Complexion. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles, and other unsightly cutaneous defects, in healing sun-burns, stings of insects, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin pleasantly soft and smooth. To the Complexion it imparts a juvenile roseate hue, and to the neck, hand, and arm, a delicacy and fairness unrivaled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during traveling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. GENTLEMEN will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," and see that these words are on the envelope with their signature and address in red, "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON." The same are engraven on the Government Stamp affixed over the cork.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

WANTED, by the Head Master of a Public School in one of the Midland Counties, a GENTLEMAN to reside in his house and take Charge of a number of Young Gentlemen, who are members of his family. The chief qualifications required are religious character, activity, and gentleness of manners. The advantages proposed are a liberal and comfortable home, considerable opportunities of self-improvement, and a moderate but increasing salary. Applications to be addressed to A. B., to the care of Mr Allen, Long Row, Nottingham.

GEORGE WILLIS, TEA DEALER and GROCER, Market Place, WAKEFIELD, is in immediate want of a respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE. A Premium required.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.
Ministers of any Denomination, or others properly qualified, may, through the assistance of the Advertiser, obtain Degrees, in Arts, Laws, or Theology. Address, prepaid, enclosing a penny stamp, and stating qualifications, to M. D., 15, Tottenham Court, New Road.

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.
THE AUTUMNAL COURSES OF MEDICINE will commence on MONDAY, the 3rd OCTOBER, 1842.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE—Mr Green, at Two o'clock.
MEDICINE—Dr Hodgkin and Dr Barker.
ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—Dr Marshall Hall.
SMALL POX AND OTHER EXANTHEMATA—Dr George Gregory.
CLINICAL MEDICINE—Dr Williams, Dr Burton, and Dr Barker.
Dr Leeson, Dr Hodgkin, and Dr Cape.
SURGERY—Mr Green and Mr B. Travers.
CLINICAL SURGERY—Mr Green, Mr Tyrrell, and Mr South.
Mr Mackmurdo, Mr Solly, and Mr B. Travers.
ANATOMY, GENERAL, AND PHYSIOLOGY—Mr R. D. Grainger.
RESEARCHES IN EMBRYOLOGY—Dr Martin Barry's.
DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL—Mr F. Le Gros Clark.
PATHOLOGICAL—Dr Hodgkin and Dr Barker.
COMPARATIVE—E. Meryon, M.B.
ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATIONS—Mr Dixon & Mr Trew.
CHEMISTRY—Dr Leeson and Mr Parnell.
MATERIA MEDICA—Dr Barker and Dr Wilks.
MIDWIFERY AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—Dr Cape.
FORENSIC MEDICINE—Dr Leeson.
BOTANY—R. D. Hoblyn, A.M. Oxon.
DISEASES AND OPERATIONS OF THE TEETH—Mr E. Saunders.

Prospectuses, for further particulars of the Lectures and Hospital Practice, may be had by applying to Mr Whitfield, resident Medical Secretary.

JUBILEE OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE have pleasure in announcing the following SERVICES and MEETINGS to be held in LONDON, in connexion with the Jubilee of the Society.

LORD'S DAY, Oct. 2.—General Jubilee Sermons in Town and Country.

MONDAY, Oct. 10.—AFTERNOON, Three o'clock, attendance will be given at New Park Street Chapel, to receive the Amounts collected by Cards in London. Tea at Five o'clock. Tickets to Collectors gratis. Meeting for Prayer and Addresses at Seven. EVENING.—District Prayer Meetings.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11.—MORNING, Twelve o'clock, Lecture at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, by the Rev. J. P. SMITH, D.D., F.R.S., &c., &c. Tickets to be had at Fen Court, and of Messrs Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster Row. EVENING, Half-past Six, Finsbury Chapel, Sermon by the Rev. J. ACWORTH, M.A., President of Bradford College.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.—MORNING, Half-past Eight, London Tavern, Public Breakfast. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had at Fen Court, and of Messrs Houlston and Stoneman. AFTERNOON, Two o'clock, Finsbury Chapel, Meeting of Schools and Young Persons. W. B. GURNEY, Esq., in the Chair. EVENING, Half-past Six, Surrey Chapel, Sermon by the Rev. A. CARSON, LL.D., of Tubernmore, Ireland.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.—MORNING, Ten o'clock, Exeter Hall, Public Meeting. EVENING, Half-past Six, Finsbury Chapel, Public Meeting.

JOSEPH ANGUS, Sec.

The following can be supplied in any quantity, on application at Fen Court:—

MEDALS.

Two sorts, price sixpence each. One has an emblematic device, the other has a likeness of Dr Carey. Another is also published with Portraits of five of the originators of the Society, price three-pence.

Smaller ones for Sunday School children and young people, price one penny each.

HYMNS.

A collection of Jubilee Hymns, to be sung at the Jubilee services, and Missionary Prayer Meetings, price sixpence each.

CARDS.

Jubilee Cards for contributions to the Jubilee fund. To collectors gratis.

ENGRAVINGS.

Portraits of Carey, Thomas, Fuller, Ryland, and Pearce, on one Steel plate, price sixpence each, or proofs on Indian paper one shilling.

View, lithographed in the tinted style, size, 20 inches by 13, of the House at Kettering, in which the Mission was formed in 1792, price eighteen-pence each.

View, corresponding with the above, of the interior of the Booth at Kettering, as it appeared during the great Jubilee Meeting, on the 1st of June, also price eighteen pence. From a sketch taken on the spot by the Rev. A. G. Fuller.

SERMONS.

The Sermons delivered at Kettering by the Rev. B. Godwin, and the Rev. E. Steane; to which is prefixed an account of the Jubilee Services, price two shillings.

JUVENILE JUBILEE PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Baptist Juvenile Missionary Meeting, New Park Street, London, July 26th, 1842, price nine-pence per dozen.

DR COX'S HISTORY of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be ready for delivery with the October Magazine Parcels.
27, Paternoster Row.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE NEW CATALOGUE of improved SCHOOL BOOKS for Daily Reading, &c., Sheet Lessons, Slates, Copy Books, and School Stationery, sold to Subscribers and Schools at greatly reduced prices, is now ready, and may be had gratis on application, by letter or otherwise, at the Society's House, Borough Road. JOHN PICKTON, Accountant.

On the 1st of October, No. 6 of

THE VICAR'S LANTERN: a Monthly Periodical. Price One Penny.

"It is a light kindled to disperse ecclesiastical darkness, and serving to aid the reader in more minutely inspecting the pompous pretensions of vicars, rectors, archdeacons, bishops, et id genus omne. We cordially wish it all the success which we think it deserves."—*Nonconformist*.

"The sentiments which radiate from 'The Vicar's Lantern' are enlightened, free, just, and charitable."—*Bolton Free Press*.

London: W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster row. JESSE HULL, Rochdale; and all Booksellers.

This day is published a Pamphlet, price 1s. 6d., intitled,

AN INQUIRY concerning the True Origin and Extent, the End and Obligation of the SABBATH, on the purely Rational, Common-sense Ground of the plainest Matters of Fact; by One who ventures to think for himself; resulting in the assured conviction of its being an exclusively Jewish Institute, bearing Even Date, and accordingly terminating, with their "peculiar" Polity; but adopted by only presumed Christian Sects, solely as part and parcel, it is humbly submitted, of a System of Religious Trading.

Also, price 4d.,

A LECTURE on the Extreme Folly and Danger of Servants Going on Errands before they are Sent, as strikingly as generally apparent in the Practice of Preaching in these Modern Times. By A LAYMAN.

E. PALMER and SON, 18, Paternoster row.

LONDON AND COUNTY LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, London.

The Constitution of the Association has been framed with the most especial attention to the interests and protection of the policy-holders, and for the effectual security, proper accumulation, and integrity of its assurance funds and the guarantee capital; as also to afford to the trustees and the policy-holders of the Institution a full knowledge of the assets and liabilities, of the settled and paid claims, of every branch of the Establishment, with such other information as shall secure and justify public confidence and support.

It has been the anxious desire of the Managers of the Institution to arrive at these desiderata, and they have determined, by the most sedulous attention and untiring energy, to carry out the views they have presented; and they earnestly and confidently rely on the co-operation of the Landed, Commercial, and Colonial interest, to sustain their exertions.

The only Proprietary Establishment for the Assurance of Lives, in which the policy-holders have a participation in the management, and the control of the funds.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent., of the total profits are divided among the Assured, upon the participation scale, at intervals of five years. The profits respectively allotted may be received by the Assured in present money, by a reduction of the annual premium, or by adding to the policy an equivalent reversionary sum.

All persons assured on their own lives for one term of life, or the *bona fide* holder of a policy effected upon the life of another for £500, have the right to attend and vote at General Meetings; and a policy-holder for the term of life for £2000, upon which five years' premiums have been paid, is qualified to be a member of the Board of Directors.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors and others.

Medical men remunerated for their reports.

EASE AND COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET.

HALL and CO., Wellington street, Strand, London, sole Patentees of the PANNUS CORIUM, or PROTECTION LEATHER CLOTH BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies and Gentlemen. These articles have borne the test and received the approbation of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled with corns, bunions, gout, chilblains, or tenderness of feet from any other cause, will find them the softest and most comfortable ever invented; they never draw the feet or get hard, qualities which strongly recommend them to Merchants and Shippers for warm climates, where they are found easier and more durable than any other kind of shoes; they resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with common blacking.

The material sold by the yard in any quantity.

Also the much improved Patent India Rubber Goloshes are light, durable, and perfectly waterproof; they protect the feet from damp and cold.

Hall and Co.'s Portable Waterproof Dresses claim the attention of all who are exposed to the wet. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with hoods, from 18s. Gentlemen's Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, from 21s.; the whole can be carried with convenience in the pocket.

The Shoes or Goloshes can be fitted by sending a shoe, and the waterproof dresses by the height of the figure.

HALL and CO., beg to inform BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, that they can be supplied with any quantity of the Pannus Corium, or Leather Cloth, from one yard and upwards, the cost of which can be sent by post office order.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION OF ONE THOUSAND EACH.

Neatly bound in cloth, gilt, price £1 6s.
Royal paper, cloth, gilt, £2.

A GUIDE TO FAMILY DEVOTION; containing 730 HYMNS, 730 PRAYERS, and 730 PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE, with suitable REFLECTIONS. Also, an APPENDIX, comprising a great variety of Prayers to suit particular days, seasons, circumstances, and events of Providence. The whole arranged to form a distinct and complete Service for every Morning and Evening in the Year. By the Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, Author of "Scripture History," "Lectures to Children," "Cottager's Friend," &c. Embellished with a Portrait and Fifteen Engravings.

Recommended by the following distinguished Ministers: Rev. W. B. COLLYER, D.D.; Rev. J. DAVIES, Bristol; Rev. G. LEGGE, Bristol; Rev. J. GILBERT, Islington; Rev. S. LUKE, Chester; Rev. G. COLLISON, D.D., Hackney; Rev. S. RANSOM, Hackney; Rev. H. CALDERWOOD, Kendal; and Rev. J. SIBREE, Coventry.

Extract from a Letter by the Rev. J. Harris, D.D., Author of "Mammon."

"The conception and arrangement of the work are admirable; and, as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, the execution of it equals the plan. I have read various parts of it attentively; and while I have not met with anything which I could wish to have been omitted, most unfeignedly can I say that I have found much calculated to inspire and sustain devotion."

"Epsom."

JOHN HARRIS.

"A superficial survey of it ('A Guide to Family Devotion') is sufficient to manifest that its plan is the most complete of any with which I am acquainted, embracing everything which the service of the family altar requires or admits of; while its execution is also such as to entitle it to commendation, and secure for it the circulation and use which it deserves."

"Birmingham."

J. A. JAMES.

"I feel it right to express my opinion that the plan is excellent; and that the execution of the plan is judicious, and well adapted to its purpose, as an aid to the great duty and blessing of family, conjugal, and secret worship."

"Homerton."

J. PYE SMITH.

"It is not till after a careful perusal that I give an opinion of Mr Fletcher's 'Guide to Family Devotion.' This I do now with great pleasure; believing it to be a work eminently calculated for beneficial circulation in Christian families, to whom I would earnestly recommend it."

"Hackney."

F. A. COX.

"I am enabled to speak with propriety and confidence of the real worth and admirable adaptation to usefulness of your work. I have used it much in my own family, and I can truly say that as I advance it grows in my esteem. You have rendered a most important service to Christian households by your labours, and I have no doubt that its circulation will be as extensive as your most sanguine expectations could anticipate."

"Liverpool."

THO. RAFFLES.

"On examination, I am much pleased with it ('A Guide to Family Devotion'), and feel, when I am called to leave my family, that I leave for its use a good substitute behind me."

"Weigh House."

T. BINNEY.

"I highly prize your volume of 'Family Devotion,' and think it well adapted to secure the objects to which you aspire. The selections of scripture are judicious; the sacred songs which you have introduced are appropriate and diversified; and, as a whole, I think the work is likely to prove a valuable aid to the piety of households."

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JOHN CLAYTON, Jun.

"I consider it a vast advantage to persons who begin house-keeping, if unaccustomed to extemporaneous prayer, to have such a help to devotion as your work affords. Many, especially females, have felt considerable difficulty in conducting family worship for want of a selection of scriptures adapted to family reading: this difficulty your work meets, and cannot but be appreciated by a large class of the Christian community. The work appears to me to be executed devotionally, which, in my opinion, is a strong recommendation of its excellency. With many sincere wishes for its success,"

"Surrey Chapel House."

J. SHERMAN.

"I have been particularly pleased with the adaptation of the several hymns, portions of scripture, and prayers, to each other. The general character of the whole is excellent; and I trust the work will be found eminently useful in the promotion of domestic piety. That result will, doubtless, be esteemed by you an ample reward for the labour you must have expended."

"York."

JAMES PARSONS.

"I regard this 'Guide' as eminently calculated to lead on to the fulfilment of that prophecy, 'Elijah shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.' Much both of the mantle and the spirit of Elijah has fallen upon the author of this timely work."

"Maberley Chapel."

ROBERT PHILIP.

"The evangelical spirit of the prayers gives them an advantage over most other forms which have been published for families: I mean, not only the savour of evangelical feeling and motive with which they are imbued, but the frequent addresses which are intermingled to each divine person of the triune Jehovah. I trust that your labours will lead many families to a practical use and enjoyment of the glorious privileges of the gospel."

JOSIAH PRATT.

Vicar of St Stephen's, Coleman Street."

"Your volume has, to my mind, several characteristic recommendations. The addition of sacred song, and especially of scripture reading to morning and evening prayer, I regard with great satisfaction. Your scripture selection also appears to be at once judicious and comprehensive. Allow me to add, that I have been delighted to find, at whatever page of your work I have opened, a strain thoroughly evangelical. The expressions of repentance towards God, and faith in the great atonement, seem to me essential to every prayer."

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JOHN ELY.

In addition to the numerous testimonials of English Ministers, nearly One Hundred of the most influential Clergymen of AMERICA—of all denominations—have testified, by letter, their high commendation of the excellence and great utility of the above Work.

London: GEORGE VIRTUE.

Printed and Published at the Office, at No. 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, in the City of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No. 76, York Road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on WEDNESDAY, 21st of SEPTEMBER, 1842.